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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

The Dragon Over China

Words vs. Acts at Geneva

America Has Higher Duty

¶ Chinese Dragons—After centuries of make-believe, China—where celebrations are marked by great tissue paper dragons hoisted by the wind to hover over squat dwellings and graceful temples—has its aerial dragon indeed. Flying out of the clouds with loads of high explosives this dragon appears in multiples of aerial combat formations. It zooms over sleepy civilian quarters and, dragon-like, flays about in blind anger, careless of consequences. For two days it sweeps the heavens above Canton, letting loose a rain of bombs, and leaving in its wake a swath of two thousand Chinese victims, a frenzied mob of helpless civilians and terror-stricken children, a trail of devastation and ruin in densely packed dwelling areas of the poor. This is one of the polite ways Japanese militarists take to inform a neighbor that it proposes to dominate.

* * *

• And as this undeclared, aggressive warfare against China is being waged, Emperor Hirohito dons his ancient ceremonial robes and, in celebration of the autumn festival in honor of Japan's sun goddess, repairs to the ancient shrine and prays for special protection and guidance in this unprovoked war on China. • But as he prays, hundreds of thousands of other worshipers lift their faces to a Principle which works through justice, harmony and brotherly love, and know that prayers are answered in ratio to their righteousness rather than in response to their acquisitiveness.

* * *

• Even the temporarily dominant war lords of Japan, who are imposing this war on a people whose pronounced characteristic is affability, must realize that a procedure which gives offense to international good manners is likely to alienate more sympathies than Japan can afford to lose. Great Britain and United States are going to considerable lengths to bring this fact to the attention of Japan. Two protests in two days are addressed to Tokyo from Washington, calling the Nipponese Government to account for its bombing of Nanking. France and Britain take similar action, and Geneva, where Chinese spokesmen have registered their protests and pleas, is hanging the whole subject before the nations for a complete airing.

* * *

• Japan, obviously assuming that the world is too occupied with problems in Europe to interfere with militant forays in the East, seems unaware that her course is fast placing her, in the opinion of law abiding nations, among the pariahs. Besides the unexpectedly strong resistance Japan is meeting from Chinese troops, her action in violating the code of common humanity is building up a tremendously strong, if imponderable, weight against her. • Still another imponderable remains to be reckoned with, the imponderable weight of worshipers who kneel before the God of peace rather than of war.

* * *

¶ Mussolini's Move—A paramount question in Geneva today is: Whither Mussolini? Despite a lifting of tension in European diplomatic circles as Il Duce smiles on the Mediterranean anti-piracy patrol, there remains at Geneva a strong sentiment which may best be paraphrased from the Latin quotation: "Beware of Mussolini bearing gifts." Observers point out that Mussolini's actions have a disagreeable gift of non-conformity when weighed against promises.

* * *

• The Anglo-Italian gentlemen's agreement of last January preceded bold acts of Italian intervention in Spain. The Chamberlain-Mussolini letters this summer preceded the outbreak of submarine piracy. Even the Ethiopian affair, it will be recalled, followed some rather skillful examples of verbal dissimulation. Hence while London and Paris await Mussolini's next move with hopefulness, it is not considered the prime event in Europe. The prime event in the view of diplomats is to so adjust the political scales that non-aggressive nations will hold the bargaining advantage.

* * *

• Obviously as aggressive nations reveal a tendency to evade the fulfillment of promises, their protestations gain less weight in the diplomatic field. The democratic nations still hold the upper hand diplomatically because they keep their promises. • Even in affairs of international scope, high ethics carry a distinct advantage.

* * *

¶ American Problems(?)—A President starts west on a tour of personal appeal. The Legion elects officers and hopes for peace and prestige. The fight for organized labor authority goes on in skirmishes. The Republican Party stirs restlessly from its Van Winkle siesta. A nation used to high standards of living enjoys a period of prosperity somewhat darkened by political uncertainty. The United States looks abroad and feels gratitude for its progress under democracy. Wise ones look abroad and rededicate themselves to the upholding of democracy. • Wiser ones look beyond into immutable laws of justice and right, pray for vision to understand the divine plan, whereby all mankind may be enrolled under the rule of harmony.

Legion Is Firm For Universal Draft Law Now

Upset World Conditions Demand Immediate Enactment, It Declares

Doherty New Head

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn, Mass., was today elected national commander of the American Legion for the coming year. Earlier in the day, Mrs. Malcolm Douglas, of Seattle, Wash., won the election to the presidency of the American Legion Auxiliary, when her opponent withdrew.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Enactment of a universal service law to enforce the drafting of economic as well as human resources in event of war was urged upon Congress by the American Legion at the nineteenth annual convention of the World War veterans' organization here today.

While similar legislation has been advocated by the Legion since 1922 to remove opportunities for war profiteering and to equalize the burdens of armed strife, a resolution adopted in the final session of the 1937 meeting held that immediate action was necessary in view of the troubled international situation.

When the convention also asked for a congressional investigation of Russian, German, Italian and Spanish propaganda organizations in the United States, the delegates responded with wild applause. Legislation providing for the punishment of citizens who advocate overthrow of the Government by force and for the deportation of aliens who make such declaration was urged in a resolution unanimously adopted by the organization.

Vigorous opposition to attacks upon the rights of private property, personal liberty and American institutions during industrial disputes was announced by the organization of nearly 1,000,000 World War veterans. This statement of policy which drew prolonged applause, held that the Legion viewed "with deep concern" the disregard of personal liberty and property rights during the conduct of strikes in the United States.

The request for a universal service act was seen to be allied with sentiment favoring continued neutrality of the United States and adequate defense measures in preparation for the possibility of war. It was part of the peace program which has been given more than ordinary emphasis at the 1937 convention of the veterans' group.

Urged to Back Neutrality

That legionnaires should use their influence to maintain support for a true American neutrality policy—one which would keep the nation out of war—was urged by Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War and a past national commander of the Legion, before the convention yesterday.

The American Legion Auxiliary likewise devoted a large part of its sessions to consideration of peace.

"As a comrade, as a legionnaire, as Secretary of War, I promise you that every thought in the Administration of my office will be for the preservation of peace in America," Secretary Woodring declared.

"We should refrain as an organi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

New Legion Head

Wide World

Daniel J. Doherty

Woburn, Mass., Lawyer Elected National Commander of the American Legion

Ortiz Wins Vote For Presidency Of Argentina

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 23 (AP)—Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz received enough electoral votes last night to assure him election as President of Argentina.

Although the counting of the popular ballots was unfinished, Dr. Ortiz, candidate of the Conservative coalition organized by retiring President Justo, had won provinces with 204 electoral votes.

His leading opponent, Radical Leader Marcelo T. de Alvear, had only rolled up 146 electoral votes, though he had so far received more than 100,000 more popular votes than Dr. Ortiz.

There are only 376 votes in the Electoral College, which will meet in November to designate formally the new President.

President Justo was not a candidate because the Constitution forbids a President to succeed himself.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, whose election as the next President of the Argentine republic was conceded today, is not the typical South American statesman in appearance, for he is chubby and smiling, yet has a singular ability to deal with the political and business problems of the day.

He may be the chosen candidate of a ruling President and coalition, but he has also graduated to that position with high marks of statesmanship. As Finance Minister under President Justo, he was a success. His name is associated with brilliant budgetary policies, redemption and conversion operations in the foreign loan field and a successful 200,000,000 peso "repatriation" loan converting dollar into peso obligations. President Justo was impressed by these feats, but it was the Ortiz reputation for moderation that won the "ticket." President Justo was on the lookout for a man like himself, one ready to be firm in government, and, after that, moderate in his dealings with all parties, with a general adherence to democratic ideas.

Dr. Ortiz was not always a repre-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Biggers Asks All to Aid In Jobless Poll

Voluntary Method a Test of Our System, the Director Says

Blanks Are Simple

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 23—In the hands of one of the most able and successful younger business men of the country, John D. Biggers of Toledo, Ohio, President Roosevelt has left one of the biggest single operations in the nation's history: the unemployment survey. Before it is over it will touch 31,000,000 American homes.

Mr. Biggers conferred all morning yesterday with the President at Hyde Park House, in the last job the Chief Executive cleaned up before starting West.

The toledo glass-maker is engrossed in his job, and new details and ramifications are developing daily. The unemployment census is on an entirely voluntary basis, and Mr. Biggers wants to make it a great patriotic achievement.

"It is a real challenge to the American system of government," he said, "if we can persuade people to do something voluntarily, in their own interest, instead of forcing them to do it by dictatorial compulsion. In a way, it will be a spiritual exemplification of our national unity."

To Be Delieverd by Postmen

"These blanks, which we are trying to keep as simple as possible, will be delivered by the postmen in 31,000,000 American homes. Full cooperation of teachers, clergymen, priests, and all who know about illiterate or foreign-language groups will be sought. We are having blanks provided in many foreign languages."

The blanks, he disclosed, will attempt to reach to the vast American masses by carrying a brief personal message from the President, followed by a facsimile of his signature. As the blanks are distributed, or just before, Mr. Roosevelt will broadcast another personal appeal to unemployed citizens to fill them in.

Of course, employed persons and families who get the blanks will simply be expected to ignore them. But those unemployed, or partially unemployed, will be implored by every device known to Mr. Biggers and the Administration to fill them in, somehow, and return them to the postoffices. Special officials will be stationed in many postoffices, or regular clerks will be specially instructed, to assist those unable to fill in blanks for themselves.

Differentiation Sought

One of the major objectives of the survey is to differentiate between fully and partially unemployed, and the few questions on the form will be with that end in view.

There are about 100 questions, Mr. Biggers said, that he and the government authorities would like to put on the blanks. There are at least that many pertinent details it would give the sociologists great profit to know. But they will be pared down instead to the very minimum, with the knowledge that an elaborate questionnaire would defeat its own purposes.

The survey will be completed by Dec. 1, for Mr. Biggers points out that after that date the weather is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

To Count Jobless

© Harris & Ewing

John D. Biggers

The Toledo Manufacturer, Who Will Be in Charge of the Coming Federal Census of Unemployment, Shown Leaving the White House After Accepting the Appointment From President Roosevelt

Hughes Confers With Cummings On Court Dockets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Behind the massive doors of one of the big Supreme Court conference rooms today, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, by invitation, went into conference with Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, over that very question of congestion of court dockets which made one of the highlights of the dramatic battle over Roosevelt Supreme Court reorganization.

The occasion was the annual conference of senior circuit court judges, known as "the judicial conference." With the Chief Justice were the senior judges of the 10 circuit courts and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which represent the leaders of the highest judicial hierarchy in the country outside the Supreme Court.

Backing Mr. Cummings was Stanley Reed, Solicitor General, who also appeared as witness in the Supreme Court reorganization fight, and other members of the Department of Justice.

The conference proceeded behind closed doors and will continue for another two days. A statement of conclusions will be published in approximately a week after the session. The three-day gathering is held yearly under congressional authorization to discuss problems of congested dockets and court matters with the purpose of providing unifying discussion between leaders of the high federal courts and the Department of Justice. The Attorney General is present under invitation of the Chief Justice and annually submits reports on condition of the dockets.

First Since Roosevelt Proposal

This was the first conference since Mr. Roosevelt submitted his reorganization plan calling for six more Supreme Court judges, based ostensibly on the congestion of the dockets and it was the first since the Chief Justice intervened in subsequent testimony before the Senate Com-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Duce's Intent In Sea Patrol Raises Doubts

Geneva Weighs Cleavage Between Rome's Words and Recent Acts

Italy on Defensive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 23—[illegible] Signor Mussolini decided to come into the Mediterranean anti-piracy patrol to make the scheme work or to wreck it? This is the question observers here are asking themselves following two interviews yesterday and another today between Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France and Renato Bova-Scoppa, Italy's permanent delegate at Geneva. In the course of these interviews, broad lines of Franco-Italian understanding are stated to have been worked out.

The predominant tendency at present is to rewrite the old Latin proverb and make it read, "Beware of Mussolini bearing gifts." It is recalled that the Anglo-Italian gentlemen's agreement of last January was followed by intensification of Italian intervention in Spain, and that the exchange of letters between Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini this summer came just before the outbreak of submarine piracy in the Mediterranean.

The brilliant if sarcastic epigram of Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in his Assembly speech Tuesday about prevailing belief that "aggression can be successfully avoided only if we co-operate with the aggressor," is therefore inevitably recalled by many in connection with the Italians' making entry into the Nyon patrol arrangement.

Duce Backs Down

Against such sentiments it is pointed out that for the first time since the Ethiopian campaign began in 1935, the Duce has backed down. He started by saying it was "impossible" to arrange for a patrol system in the Mediterranean without Italy. But that patrol was arranged nevertheless. Every Mediterranean power except Italy agreed to it.

Italy was on the point of being diplomatically isolated in her own sea. Even Italy's partner in the Berlin-Rome Axis expressed private disapproval of her action. Thus Signor Mussolini, who is nothing if not a realist in diplomacy, had no alternative but to make the best of a bad job.

But in order to see the whole picture it is necessary to look further afield. Signor Bova-Scoppa's talks with M. Delbos have ranged over a much wider area than the anti-piracy patrol.

Italy's Volunteers

The question of withdrawing Italy's volunteers in Spain to 90,000, it is stated, was also broached. It is reliably declared that Signor Mussolini even tried—without success—to bargain his entry into the Nyon arrangements in return for recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. Signor Bova-Scoppa also discussed conditions on which Italy would return to the League.

Both in British and French circles here, however, it is declared categorically there is no intention going too fast. In particular it is determined not to hand out concrete concessions in return for fair words. Signor Mussolini, it is pointed out, is just going to Germany.

But is he going to use this fact in order to facilitate general appeasement, or is he merely going to threaten Herr Hitler with the possibility of Italy's joining the Paris-London Axis, in order to induce Herr Hitler to charge France and Britain with granting favors to Italy?

Stays at Post

Wide World

Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson

Because Embassy Quarters on Shore at Nanking or United States Protests Bombing of City

Nanking Bombing Shocks Britain Despite Apology

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23 — Universal horror and indignation, aroused here by the systematic mass killing of Chinese women and children by Japanese airmen, have been in no way reduced by Tokyo's polite apologies for the wounding of the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull Hugessen.

The announcement made public here today of acceptance by the British Government of these apologies has thus had a very cool reception. While it is generally recognized, however, that no other course has been open to Downing Street at the moment, it is also freely pointed out that the Japanese action in deliberately devastating the densely inhabited cities of Nanking and Canton is in direct violation of the assurance now so blandly given of Tokyo's intention to "exercise greatest care in safeguarding non-combatants."

One sign of the depth of British feeling that has been aroused is afforded by the prominence accorded in the press here today to Cordell Hull's renewed reminder to the Japanese Government that general bombing is "contrary to the principles of law and humanity." It is also regarded as significant that even so consistent a supporter of the British Government as the Daily Telegraph gives a broad hint today that the present state of things cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely.

"If mankind," this newspaper says, "submits to the conclusion that airmen may be used to abolish all rules by which humanity has limited the horrors of war and that holocausts of the unarmed and of women and children are to be the strategy of the future we shall enter upon an age of ruin."

Bar to Protest Dumping Convicts

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23 (AP)—Philip Lutz Jr., former Indiana Attorney-General, said last night the American Bar Association's committee on criminal procedure would condemn "dumping of paroled convicts by one state upon another" and public executions, in a report to the association's annual meeting in Kansas City, Mo., next week.

He explained the committee would recommend interstate compacts on paroles as a solution of the convict dumping.

U.S. Embassy Prepares For Nanking Stay

Ambassador Returns to Quarters on Shore From Gunboat

'Flight' Denied

Transfer to Ship Called Similar to Action Of French and Italians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Simultaneously with the United States Government's second and much stronger protest to Japan for its bombing of Nanking, Nelson T. Johnson, Ambassador to China, has returned from his refuge in the gunboat Luzon to the embassy building in Nanking, where he aparently will now stay permanently no matter what develops.

The effect of America's second protest in as many days, coupled with similar but independent representations from Great Britain, France, and Germany, is being watched here with profoundest interest. The sharp tone of the note, and the bombing which prompted it, appear to bring closer the time when the Administration must apply the full force of the Neutrality Law clamping down emargo on war trade with Japan and China.

Clamor for Neutrality

Peace societies are clamoring for invocation of the act in the undeclared Sino-Japanese conflict, and it will be difficult for the State Department to avoid it if further Nanking incidents occur.

The American protest was based on two points: international law, and morality.

"This Government holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area wherein there resides a large populace is unwarranted and contrary to principles of law and humanity," the note said.

The abandonment of the American embassy by Mr. Johnson was meanwhile explained. In a long dispatch from the Ambassador, he said that at no time had he or his staff been more than 20 minutes away from the building.

Hints of Resentment

The Luzon had been anchored off the Bund at all times, it was explained, in close contact with J. Hall Paxton, second secretary, who remained behind. The Ambassador left on the twentieth and returned on the twenty-second. The State Department explained that Italian Embassy officials went aboard an Italian merchant ship about the same time; that the German and Soviet embassy groups remained on shore having no vessels, that the French embassy staff had been sleeping aboard a French warship, and that British officials were similarly making preparations to go aboard a British warship.

There are indications of resentment in the Johnson note against reports of his "flight," and the State Department is apparently relieved to have the matter out of the way.

The American protest is couched in a formal note which normally requires a reply.

Stands on Note

Reports from Geneva that Great Britain and France are considering a possible world conference to discuss the Sino-Japanese situation brought no response today from American State Department officials. They agreed such conference might be arranged possibly through the machinery of the nine power treaty of 1922 which guaranteed the integrity of China. No overtures however have been made to the department.

As word of new and more serious bombings of Chinese civilian populations reached Washington today no comment was made. For the moment the department apparently desires to stand on its note to Tokyo and perhaps to get the reaction both of America as well as Japan prior to formulating the next step.

Text of U. S. note; Japanese bomb Canton; Japan's desire to win quickly seen: Page 5.

Endeavour I Located Southwest of Azores

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Evening News correspondent at Horta, Azores, cabled today that Endeavour I, unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup in 1934, had been located a few hundred miles southwest of the Azores.

The Endeavour, owned then and raced by T. O. M. Sopwith, had been missing since midnight, Sept. 13, when she broke away from her convoy, Viva, during a storm.

Endeavour I, now owned by Frederick Sigrist, left Newport, R. I., Sunday, Sept. 12, under tow of the motor yacht Viva II. Three days later, Viva limped back into port and reported her towline to the racing sloop had parted in a gale of hurricane force 200 miles out in the Atlantic.

Intimate Message From Washington

Ickes, Who Failed at About Everything Else Politically, as PWA Head, Proved World's Biggest and Best Spender

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 23

Harold L. Ickes may have sat in his law office in Chicago in 1932 and wondered whether it was all worth while. Of Scotch-Dutch ancestry he had come to Chicago as a youngster, got a law degree in intervals of sport—and political—reporting, and launched on a career of defending the under-dog and championing lost causes.

The men he backed for political office almost inevitably lost. His reform candidates for Mayor of Chicago were snowed under; his candidates for Illinois Governor got last place. He was a Bull Mooser with "T. R." and western campaign manager of the ill-fated party; he, too, backed Charles E. Hughes and "Al" Smith. He had fought, and it seemed unavailingly, Samuel Insull and "Big Bill" Thompson. His law practice largely consisted of ructions with the authorities of Chicago in behalf of assorted underdogs. The local newspapers regarded him with whimsical amusement.

It was this man whom President Roosevelt summoned to New York and made his Secretary of the Interior. Nobody was more surprised at the choice, it may be said, than truculent, bristling, suspicious Mr. Ickes himself. And it was Mr. Ickes, furthermore, who was given charge of spending the biggest nation of the world back to prosperity. It is this factor which brings the matter down to date, for President Roosevelt on Monday announced that the last allotment under the Ickes-Public Works Administration Act, which expires in 1939, had been made.

Mr. Ickes, in 1933, was made PWA administrator and given charge of spending some $4,000,000,000—beyond belief the biggest amount ever handled by one man for such a purpose in all history.

Free From Taint of Scandal

The Roosevelt announcement this week marks the beginning of the end of the great 4½ year PWA program, unless Congress revives it in 1939. One point in it all is that the big sum has been spent and no major scandal has developed, to the credit of Mr. Ickes who sat up nights thinking of ways to cross-check expenditures. But there are plenty of charges of bad judgment and waste.

The time has come to evaluate this first effort in history to set up public works on a monster scale as an industrial "balance wheel" with which to offset cyclical declines, and to permit a nation to "spend its way" out of a slump.

The theory of public works as a balance wheel is fairly old. Among others it was backed in the past by Herbert Hoover. Now the first test has been made. It has pioneered the field at every step. No big-scale slump can occur henceforth without profiting by its virtues or mistakes. For every hour's work provided on the big PWA projects—bridges, sewers, schools, roads, dams, utilities, housing—it was found an additional 2.6 hours of work were created "behind the lines."

The Story of Altoona

Altoona, Penna., home of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, for example, was shut down tight when the slump struck, and the city fathers didn't have any money to pay for PWA projects. But when PWA joined with the railroad in financing electrification of the New York-Washington run (which incidentally cut an hour off travel time between these points) Altoona suddenly found itself actively astir. That was the pump-priming theory, of course, of pouring out billions of credit and expenditures.

The Ickes' organization double-checked local projects and in most of them the locality put up 75 per cent of the cost. Besides that, there were straight federally-financed projects, amounting to $1,200,000,000 of the total.

As the first PWA chapter comes to a close two faults stand out. The emergency agency was slow in getting under way. It took a year to get properly started. This was due to the sheer inability of spending billions overnight. Obviously, if the balance-wheel economic theory is going to be continued, advance blue-prints and organization are needed.

Secondly, and more serious, the expenditure of these vast sums whetted the appetite of politicians for more and more appropriations. That is the real danger of the whole scheme. Mr. Ickes, the irascible Chicago liberal, is justifiably proud of the PWA record in its freedom from graft. He has brought the big organization through successfully. But there are even more insidious dangers. One of them is unbalanced spending. The honesty of PWA administration has been generally proved; its other test is just begun.

In the Boston Section:

Watt sees C. I. O. and A. F. of L. united within two years.

Dr. Ham inducted as Mt. Holyoke head; Miss Woolley absent.

Lelong tells Boston women there is no world style king.

Farnum issues second Codman report, scores book loss.

and News From All New England in the

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C. I. O. Is Seen as Marking Time While A. F. of L. Groups Waver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—Splitting of organized American labor continues in minor degree, making this period a time of decision for many groups of workers as to whether to jump to the Committee on Industrial Organization or stick with the American Federation of Labor.

Part of the C. I. O.'s delay in announcing itself as a federation is inspired by the C. I. O.'s desire to win over as many as possible of the A. F. of L. units, either entire international unions or local branches here and there.

Sawmill workers of the northwest, for instance, some 75,000 workers who were recently allocated by the A. F. of L. to the carpenters' union, have broken off to join the C. I. O. The carpenters did not give them a vote, and they dropped away. The exclusiveness of the carpenters' union in this case is criticized within the A. F. of L. as unrepresentative and unjustifiable.

In particular the C. I. O. emphasizes the capture of various federal labor unions originating under the A. F. of L. These federal unions represent the initial steps of organization in unorganized industries. The new automobile and rubber workers' union for instance began this way, serving a provisional period before being promoted to the standing of international unions.

There has been much C. I. O. sentiment among the new workers in the federal unions of the A. F. of L., and they are now regarded by the C. I. O. as its main recruiting group. The losses of the A. F. of L. are admittedly substantial.

On the other hand, a number of important union leaders who were previously sympathetic to the C. I. O. have now vigorously sided with the A. F. of L. Invasion of old A. F. of L. territory by the C. I. O. has driven some unions back into the A. F. of L. for refuge, and they are holding to their original allegiance with rekindled enthusiasm.

A few local units of the C. I. O. in the textile industry, the A. F. of L. reports, have withdrawn from the C. I. O. to come back to the parent federation. Likewise the reaction against the C. I. O. has exhibited itself in stoppages of projected joinings like that of the Postal Workers of America. At their convention last month the Postal Workers voted to recall their application for affiliation with the C. I. O.

Each side offers its version of the competition for membership. The C. I. O. argues that it has primarily gone into territory previously settled by the A. F. of L., only where the organization of the A. F. of L. was inadequate and workers called for the C. I. O. In retort, the A. F. of L. charges deliberate duplication and molestation.

Entry into two fields hitherto little visited by the labor movement is being pushed by the C. I. O., ac-

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Geneva Advances Women's Equality To Practical Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 23—The "rightness of equality" between men and women is already established "in principle," it only remains to be discovered how it may be brought out in practice.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the first commission of the League of Nations Assembly today.

Regarding the method to be adopted opinion was general in favor of the British proposal that for the next two years a comprehensive study of the position women hold in political, civil, social and economic life should be made; that such a study should be entrusted to the Rome Institute for Unification of Private Law; and that in the meantime the League of Nations might be asked to appoint an advisory committee, to include representatives of women's international organizations.

Delegates from Finland, Siam, Roumania, Mexico, Australia, Egypt, Yugoslavia, China and Soviet Russia all supported these plans. Yugoslavia suggested that since the proposed survey would necessarily cover a very wide field it might be advisable to separate it for study, entrusting its different branches to different organizations.

Thus, for instance, suitable bodies might be found, not only in the Rome Institute for Unification of Private Law, but also in the International and Plenipotentiary Institute and the Brussels International Institute for Administrative Law.

It was decided to appoint a subcommittee to bring the various proposals into harmony.

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Service for eight in a 45-piece dinner service. Have service for four in one color, the rest in another, then mix your pieces for the smart new two-color effect.
Gateway, Fifth Floor

Christian Science Pavilion at Texas Exposition

Many Visitors See Displays in Welcoming Rooms of Attractive Building

$4,400,000 Bonus To Workers Who Kept on the Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—Commending employees for not having subjected the International Harvester Company to any loss "by stoppage of work" this year, Sydney G. McAllister, president, has announced that a bonus of $4,400,000 will be distributed to the company's 65,000 workers at the end of the fiscal year, Oct. 31.

This additional pay, amounting to from one to three weeks wages for employees, depending on length of service, was voted at a recent annual meeting of the directors of the company. At the same time the directors gave the stockholders a "handout" also, declaring a dividend of $1.50 per share on common stock.

In announcing the bonus, Mr. McAllister explained to employees the business conditions which made it possible.

"In the first place," he wrote them, "the volume of our company's sales has increased both at home and abroad. Continued improvement in the returns of agriculture has resulted in a marked increase in the demand for our farm operating equipment. Similarly, there has been an increased demand for the company's other products.

"Secondly, and equally important, has been the continued effective cooperation of our factory and field employees in the steady efficient manufacture and distribution of our products. Our business has not been subjected to delay and loss by stoppages of work. Without this co-operation between employees and management there could not have been the sustained flow of production and distribution necessary for an efficient and profitable operation."

This year's compensation program costs the company nearly twice as much as last year's.

New Canal Approved

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—War Department sources reported yesterday army field engineers reported favorably on the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal. The rivers and harbors section said details of the report could not be divulged until it went to Congress.

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Monitor Newscast Heard Daily On Grounds of Dallas Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—As the Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition swings into the last month of its second season, the guest book at the pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor and other Christian Science periodicals reveals that a good percentage of the exposition visitors have come in to see the displays of editorial and advertising features of the Monitor, to view the periodicals of Christian Science and the published writings of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and to visit the reading and reception rooms.

The story of the international newspaper is told through the medium of photographic murals, with pages from the Monitor enlarged and placed in frames along two walls of the display room which the visitor enters first.

Below the murals are glass topped cases containing books and periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, the Braille translations of these books attracting particular interest.

Pylons at four points in the room bear pages from the Magazine Section of the Monitor and Dallas advertisements appearing in the paper. One of the pylons displaying the Magazine Section carries the illustrations of an article on the Mapparium in the Publishing House.

Again this year, custodians report that visitors always find the cartoon characters from the Monitor's comic strips worth watching as they move before a brightly painted panorama.

Color has been introduced into the display room which picks up the warm brown tones of the mural done by Pierre Bourdelle, the artist whose paintings decorate the walls of most of the exposition buildings. The mural covers a space the width of one side of the room over the glass partition into the reading room. It represents the function of the Monitor "to injure no one, but to bless all mankind," portraying many of the nationalities which the paper reaches.

Before the glass wall a desk has been built where copies of the Monitor are for sale. Photographs of Christian Science sanatoriums and charitable institutions, the Publishing House in its present location and previous ones, as well as other buildings of interest in the history of the Christian Science organization are displayed both on the wall and in portfolios.

The reading room is furnished informally as a sitting room, with books and periodicals on small tables drawn up beside leather upholstered chairs. Above a white mantel, a portrait of Mary Baker Eddy hangs. In the conversation room, which opens from the display room also, a desk for writing is provided.

Each afternoon at 6 o'clock, a broadcast of news airmailed to the fair by The Christian Science Monitor office in Boston is heard throughout the grounds. This is one of the few broadcasts which is sent out over all of the "singing towers" in the extensive public address system.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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The most sensational savings of the year! Buy your coat before Saturday night!
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French Aide Seized In Franco Retaliation

BAYONNE, France, Sept. 23 (AP)—The arrest of a high Spanish insurgent officer for plotting to steal a submarine docked at Brest put a severe strain tonight on relations between France and the insurgents.

In retaliation for the arrest of Major Julian Troncoso at Bayonne, the insurgents detained Pierre Bertrande Desmartis, French Consul at Malaga.

Just what Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco intended doing with Mr. Desmartis was not learned. He was warned not to leave the consulate pending further notice.

A strong guard watched over Major Troncoso, governor of three insurgent provinces in Spain, and patrols along the French frontier were strengthened to avert any possible attempt to rescue him.

The major was charged with scheming to steal the Spanish government submarine C-2, which had just finished repairs at Brest and was ready for sea duty again. French authorities say he admitted the allegations.

Housing Projects In Cities Depend On Code Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—Cities planning municipal low-rent housing projects are headed for trouble unless they revise their building codes, many of which date back as far as 100 years, according to Coleman Woodbury, executive director of the National Association of Housing officials here. Unless these cities revise their building codes, they will be unable to use improved construction materials now available, or to build according to modern standards, he said.

The PWA public housing program of the past few years showed up sharply the deficiencies of old building codes, Mr. Woodbury pointed out.

Under the decentralized program of housing provided by the recently approved Wagner-Steagall Act, the new housing projects will be constructed by local housing authorities and therefore usually subject to local building codes. In cities where building codes are out-of-date or unscientifically worked out, it may be impossible, for example, to fireproof structures by employing tile along with brick, or to use light structural steel and reinforced concrete.

The kind of code a city adopts must be fitted to its special needs, Mr. Woodbury said, and not be copied after another. New York City recently completed the revision of its building code after nine years' effort. Chicago has had a revision plan underway for years without achieving success. Other cities which have recently brought their codes up to date include: New Haven, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Miami, Fla.; Worcester, Mass.; Montpelier, Vt.; Charleston, W. Va.; Spokane, Wash.; El Paso, Texas; Montclair, N. J.; Detroit, Mich.; Moline, Ill., and Santa Ana, Calif.

Solid Work in Summer Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—"No guessing allowed" and every fact carefully checked and verified, the children of 69 summer play schools have been making models which show the effects of various racial contributions to the growth and progress of the City of New York.

Founded in crowded tenement neighborhoods, the schools have offered an opportunity for learning and fun in a safer place than the city streets. In each instance, the children themselves have chosen their projects and the activities have ranged all the way from conducting a junior grocery store with home-made money and amateur-grown vegetables to a study of Chinese art.

One Brooklyn school devoted the summer to "Coney Island, old and new," making one model of the sandy shore as it might have been seen by the early explorers and a second one with the present boardwalk. The youngsters did a lot of reading and went to museums to conduct research on the American Indian as a background for their work.

Out in Corona, Queens, one school studied the effect of Italian immigration and culture on the borough. The children made a model of a Roman peristylium, Italian costumes and tambourines, basketry and poetry and a clock with Roman numerals.

They put on an Italian play, a carnival and a puppet show, sang Italian songs, painted a Venetian mural, and made a model of a modern Italian farm village. The influence of the Dutch on Staten Island was studied in a Tompkinsville school where there was similar study followed by programs and model-making.

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Featherweight Rain Protection in a Pocket-Size Package
Weight only 4 oz.
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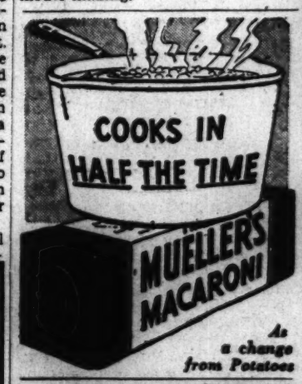

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P. D. will keep your home free of pesky insects. You'll like its pleasant Cedar Bouquet, too.
Sinclair P. D. is sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores, and by Sinclair dealers

Republican Split In Jersey Ended By Clee Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23—New Jersey Republican forces today saw the deep party split engendered during the administration of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman as bridged by the outcome of the Tuesday primary, which gave State Senator Lester H. Clee the decisive plurality of 60,896 votes in the race for the Republican nomination for Governor. Such declarations were coming in the main, however, from Hoffman quarters, with the Governor and his candidate for the succession, State Senator Clifford R. Powel, the first to announce they had forgotten past differences.

Meanwhile, it appeared that one of the first effects of the primary on Republican party policies would be the election of a new state chairman more sympathetic to the "clean government" platform with which Senator Clee has confounded old-line political leaders in his meteoric three-year invasion of the elective arena.

Recipient of Many Votes

Recipient of 247,586 votes to 186,690 for his Senate colleague in what was only his third essay for public office since he stepped down from his Presbyterian pulpit in Newark to engage in politics actively, Mr. Clee today has the seat of power in Garden State Republican councils. His advance has been on the basis that "the people of New Jersey are tired of political bosses."

In the race that will now ensue, however, he will have as opponent United States Senator A. Harry Moore, already twice Governor, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination. This is the third time the candidacy has gone to the Senator, always backed by the mighty machine of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, state Democratic boss, and he has a strong record as a collector of votes.

United Front Needed

The Republicans are aware that to come anywhere near defeating him the first requisite will be a united front, since the only factors that might detract from the Senator's plurality this fall would be the third-term bugaboo and his failure to support in the upper house at Washington several important measures of the President's program.

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84% of the many thousand women who made this impartial comparison test in grocery stores selected Wonder Bread as the one best bread
ONCE you've made the 1-2-3 test, you'll know why Wonder Bread is the favorite in so many homes.
Look at a slice, notice how pure and white it is. Then feel the thin, tender crust and the smooth texture.
Next, hold a slice up to your nose and notice that fresh, clean "wheaty" fragrance.
But when you taste it, you'll get to the real secret of Wonder Bread's popularity. It has a full-flavored goodness that only slo-baking can give. That's why millions prefer slo-baked Wonder Bread to any other kind. Try it today.
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THRILLS GALORE IN NEW RADIO DRAMA "PRETTY KITTY KELLY" COLUMBIA NETWORK MON. THROUGH FRI.
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Soft, luscious satin—slim at the waist, with its wide skirt cut on graceful, flowing lines. Dramatic in mahogany—fascinating in aqua or rose petal.

Sixth Floor at Chandler's

Kindly Pictures of Peoples Come From Authors of Today

Author! Author!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

There are several ways of writing about the people of other countries. The author may choose to thrill the reader with an account of his prowess in subduing their savagery. He may choose to affront by tales of their annoying customs. Or he may choose to tell about the good he has found and save the story of his personal incovenience for his intimates—a mellower process since the spoken word usually seems less harsh than the written one.

New York City is bristling these days with writers who have taken the last-named way: H. P. Smolka, the 24-year-old Viennese journalist, who went to the Russian arctic on a dare and saw a new world opening up; John Vandercook, travel-author, who is back from New Guinea where he found the cannibals "kind, gentle and pleasant"; Katharine Dunlap, wife of Brig.-Gen. Robert H. Dunlap, who thinks the peasants around her French chateau are fairly prodigal with generosity, and Helen Keller, of whom United States Ambassador Grew said during her stay in Tokyo, "She is a second Admiral Perry, but whereas he opened the door with fear and suspicion, she has done it with love and affection."

Miss Keller is not one to rest on her laurels. Having done her bit for the blind of Japan, she is planning a tour of United States legislatures on their behalf. Meanwhile, she is writing a "Journal" about her travels for publication by Doubleday, Doran, probably in the spring.

* * *

Good Background

Mr. Smolka had a good background for his Russian experiences and for the four-months tour on which he is now seeking indications of spiritual revival in the United States and Mexico. He began as a small boy to get his education by travel with his father, who insisted that while abroad he eat and speak and think as do the peoples of other countries.

At 13 the boy was writing for youth and at 15 for grownups, interrupting his Latin lesson to trot off and interview the Minister of Agriculture.

As representative of a London newspaper he attended a press conference at the Soviet embassy, where he questioned statements that the Arctic is not a wasteland, but a land of promise, the America of tomorrow, a place of beautiful flowers and rich metals, of delicious fish and excellent timber, where people eat the fresh vegetables they have grown and see films and go to clubs, where they are organizing industry, agriculture and transport.

To himself he muttered, "Those Russians, always mixing the future with the present tense," and out loud he asked, "If an impartial observer went there would he see the things you are describing."

"If you don't believe me," retorted the official he was interviewing, "why don't you go and see for yourself?"

Mr. Smolka says that he was cornered. Thirty of his colleagues heard the challenge. So he went and is back with what he calls a story of "heroes in a good sense, in that they are waging war not against their fellowmen, but are conquering nature itself."

His book, "40,000 Against the Arctic," has been published in the United States by William Morrow, and now Mr. Smolka and his wife are touring the country in an automobile, not to see the great, but to question the "little" people—shopkeepers, hotel porters, labor pickets, through whose eyes he expects to see America.

Mr. Smolka says that he is different from some authors, in that "I don't travel because I want to write, but I write because I want to travel."

* * *

Extol Houses

There is a thread of similar interest in Mrs. Dunlap's "Encore for Love," also a Morrow publication, and Mr. Vandercook's "Dark Islands" and Louis Adamic's "The House in Antigua," both from Harper Brothers.

For they all extol houses. Mrs. Dunlap spends her summers in the Chateau de Coulennes, which she owns, a house first heard of in the fourteenth century and endowed with a "new part" more than 300 years old. She has used her house as the setting for her book and the peasants in it are real people, some even appearing under their own names.

She chatted the other day about her neighbors who haven't much money to share, but who send her milk from their cows because she has none, cherries from their trees, which they think are better than hers, and a tenderloin of pork when they slaughter a pig.

"My neighbors are very practical, she explained, "and philosophical, too. They don't think that they have a right to happiness. Living to them means hard work, with the unexpected pleasure just a bit extra. They have good sense, balance and proportion. Small boys are not potential Presidents, but they may become better farmers than their forbears. Thrift to them is a virtue, and 'tightwad' is a term not of opprobrium, but of praise."

Mr. Vandercook's "house" is vastly different, a "long house" large enough for 500 men, mounted with incredible labor on stilts in the midst of marshes, its crocodile mouth arching back over a tunnel a quarter of a mile long. It was built with stone axes, for these savages have not yet reached the metal age. And it serves as school, church and community center in a New Guinea village.

Of the three houses Mr. Adamic's had the greatest interest for this reader. For I, too, was once invited to stay in that house in Guatemala, and I took the invitation to be a pleasantry, as did Mr. Adamic at first. The difference between us was that he went and found that the hospitality was genuine, and I did not.

It was in Cayenne, French Guiana, that I met the house's owner, Wilson Popenoe, waiting with another United Fruit Company specialist for the northbound airship, as was I. We shared the services of a servant who was a murderer from the penal colony and we talked much of how wonderful it would be when we again saw bathtubs, a luxury which had been lacking for some weeks.

Mr. Popenoe was bound for Guatemala, and I found the cities of the north—and bathtubs. I wish now that I had turned my back on those cities for Antigua. So I read with pleasure at the back of Mr. Adamic's book that prospective visitors to Antigua may get a card from the owner entitling them to see the interior of the house. I think I will write for one of those cards. It would be nice to have it at hand, to look at, and to plan that I, too, shall go there—some day.

Marjorie Shuler

She's Maine Republican

© Harris & Ewing

Miss Marion E. Martin
Bangor Woman State Senator and Assistant to Chairman Hamilton of G. O. P. National Committee in Charge of Women's Activities

Woman Organizer Of G. O. P. Women Visits Committee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—A chic, smiling woman with bobbed hair took her seat in high Republican councils today for the first time since her appointment to assist chairman John D. M. Hamilton in organizing the party's women workers.

She is Miss Marion E. Martin of Bangor, Maine, National Committee-woman and State Senator from that State, here for an executive committee meeting.

Appearing trim in all-black, she said she was "listening" today. Her "talking" about policies will come when she returns Oct. 1 to begin the new job, she said.

Before her appointment, Miss Martin had planned to return to Yale to study law. She studied there in 1935-36, between sessions of the Maine Senate.

"I studied law in self-defense," she explained. "I was on the Legislature's joint legal committee with nine lawyers. I could get just so far in an argument—then I'd hit a stone wall of legal phraseology."

Her first political experience was in 1930.

"It began when the party leaders called me up and asked me to run for the Legislature," she said. "They have said since that they merely wanted to run a woman in the primary. They chose me because I played golf and rode horseback. They thought a sportswoman would know how to lose."

Miss Martin won in the primary and in the election. She headed the ticket in her county in the last election.

Austria Approves Friendly Move Of Britain and Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 23—Government circles welcome the friendly attitude which has begun to pervade the negotiations being carried on between Italy and Britain and have given expression to their satisfaction in their daily papers. Officials are especially relieved by the fact that this favorable development has taken place before Premier Mussolini's visit to Germany.

The Austrian Government feared that if hostile relations continued between Rome and London Signor Mussolini might feel the urgent need of German support and might pay for it with concessions in Austria.

In that case the influence of the National Socialist Party might increase here which would be embarrassing for the Schuschnigg regime.

This new hopefulness does not mean that the Austrian Government intends in any way to follow an anti-German course or do anything that would provoke the Berlin Government.

Indeed, Austria, it is said, refuses to become a member of the League Council so as not to offend Berlin, and even today President Miklas is receiving a large delegation of German industrialists who are touring this country, while a large company of Austrians are now visiting Reichsführer Hitler's big national exhibition in Dusseldorf, Germany.

But the Austrian Chancellor is not easily excited by events of the day and evidently intends to preserve Austria as an independent German land. He does not intend either to join combinations against Berlin nor by swallowed up by Berlin.

Hungary Sees Hopeful Turn In Little Entente Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 23—Considerable optimism prevails here regarding the prospects of establishing better relations between Hungary and the Little Entente in the very near future.

Hungarians are not enthusiastic to be sure, but hopeful. They do not expect very much, but believe that they are about to receive something. They think they will obtain complete equality of rights in armaments and that their neighbors will make declarations assuring Hungarian minorities of good treatment.

As a matter of fact half a million Hungarians in Yugoslavia already enjoy a satisfactory regime, and three quarters of a million in Czechoslovakia are very well treated in many respects. A million and a half in Roumania still suffer from various onerous discriminations, so there is room for a great improvement in that country.

Treaty Revision Delayed

As explanation for these concessions on the part of the Little Entente Hungary would formally undertake to not use the new army to attack its neighbors and would tacitly consent that the Hungarian Government is not to agitate the question of treaty revision for the present.

All this would not greatly change the situation, for it is certain that Hungary, regardless of any agreement, is building up a modern army, and it has already most solemnly promised not to attack its neighbors.

Furthermore, one may be absolutely sure that the Hungarian nation will in any case formulate demands for eventual territorial changes. That will continue to constitute the main element in Hungary's foreign policy.

Step to Other Alterations

In fact this forthcoming agreement regarding rearming is especially useful for the Hungarians for it represents treaty revision on a very vital point and is looked upon as a lever which may pry loose other alterations.

The pressure which Germany, Poland and Italy are bringing to bear upon southeast Europe has made the Little Entente more conciliatory, and Hungary is happy to take advantage of the favorable time to gain a point.

This concession on the part of Hungary's neighbors after almost two decades of agitation and struggle will be considered an important victory by the Hungarian people and while not radically changing the situation or greatly altering the alignment of forces will create a somewhat better atmosphere.

Federal Airways Extension Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce David C. Roper announced today that the federal airways system will be extended at a cost of approximately $2,000,000, if that much money is available after improvement of the existing system.

Secretary Roper said the present improvement construction program which will require until Jan. 1, 1939, for completion, includes:

Installation of simultaneous range and radio telephone transmitters at a cost of $6000 each at following points where stations are equipped with five-tower vertical radiator antenna units: Boston, Mass.; Albany, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Penna., and Elizabeth, N. J. Installation of 7000 miles of teletypewriter circuits at a cost of $325,000 along the following routes: Albany-Boston; Buffalo-Newark.

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LOW "OFF-SEASON" RATES now in effect—further 25% reduction on round trips.

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Court Upholds Salute to Flag

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23 (AP)—Without expressing a view on "the wisdom of the statute," the Court of Errors and Appeals upheld unanimously the five-year-old law requiring public school students to salute and pledge allegiance to the United States flag.

Appeal from the action of the Secaucus Board of Education in expelling two children in 1935 for refusing to salute the flag was taken on the ground that the law was unconstitutional and that the children refused because of religious beliefs.

Amateur Spin Test Held Flying Danger

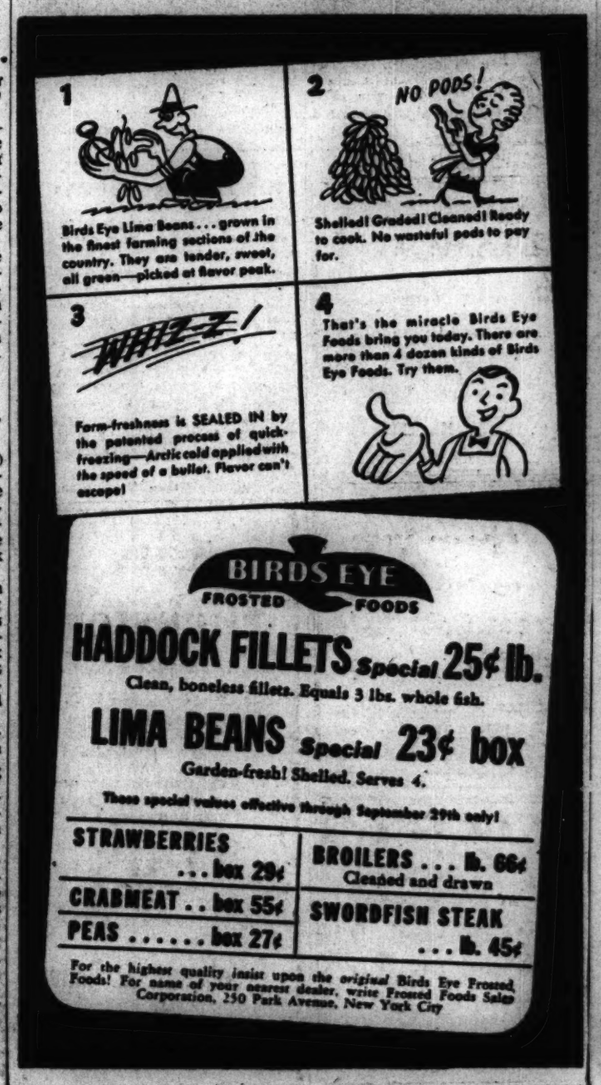
SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept 23 (AP)—A. R. Stevenson Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y., president of Private Fliers Association, today told delegates attending the Western Aviation Planning Conference of the many things which mar the work of private fliers.

"Next to cost," Mr. Stevenson said, "perhaps the most vexing problem is the maze of regulations to which he must conform." Regulatory bodies "unable to 'think small' have overlooked the fact that private flying is of an entirely different nature from commercial fixed base and airline flying."

There are signs at present, however, of an impending change in supervisoral viewpoints, he said. Mr. Stevenson characterized as "silly," the Bureau of Air Commerce requirement that a student demonstrate his ability to recover from an airspin.

"Most modern airplanes are virtually unspinable unless intentionally forced into the maneuver," he said. "As a result, many students are forced to rent an airplane in order to obtain one with good spinning characteristics, for practice of a maneuver which is dangerous, and which their own ships will not perform, in order to fly in a manner which will never again require the execution of a spin."

The association has been conducting a campaign to ground obsolete aircraft.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Wonders of Research: Mask Off Study

Transparent school desk designed by Italian architects, borrows idea from automobile making—Planet Saturn in its leisurely way begins to present itself for favorable view to the ordinary stargazer.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The day was when an oversized geography made an excellent blind between teacher and a thrilling adventure story about Tom Swift or the Rover Boys. Nor did examination marks seem to have much bearing on the number of study hours spent behind such an excellent school book. Those wooden desks at which we sat hid many a smuggled apple or stick of candy.

But all this is going to be ended, if the world follows the example of a model Italian classroom and "streamline" its school equipment. Borrowing the safety glass first developed for automobiles, architects Romani and Clausetti of Milan have found a fresh use for it in the classroom, for desk tops. The under-portions are of wood, covered with linoleum, and the section for books, pencils and other legitimates is located on the right side of each desk.

Courtesy of Glass Digest
Glass School Desks
Invention From Milan, Italy

* * *

Sky Scannings:
Saturn Pushes Higher

Saturn is today in a better seeing position than for some years past, because it is higher in the sky. In seven or eight years from now it will reach the extreme possible elevation from the observer's southern horizon.

Saturn makes the circuit of the ecliptic in about 30 years, and for the last 15 years it has been comparatively low in the south. Of its moon-system, none but the largest satellite, Titan, has been readily visible in a small telescope. On one occasion of rather exceptional visibility, five moons were to be seen, but such events are rare in New England atmosphere. Unfortunately, the ring-system is now, and will be for a couple of years, in a poor seeing-stage, since it is now practically edgewise to us. The rings pass through a cycle, dependent upon the planet's position in its orbit. From the , relent closed stage they will in the next 7¼ years progress to their widest-open stage, an ellipse twice as long as wide; after which for an equal period they will close gradually, to reach again the edgewise phase 15 years hence. Another exactly comparable 15-year phase will then ensue, except that the northern surface of the rings will be presented to the earth, instead of the southern.

The ring-system is the most striking thing about the planet. Its moon-system cannot compare with Jupiter's, as far as its accessibility to the average amateur goes. Aside from mere visibility, the intimate phenomena such as transits of the satellites and their shadows, eclipses in the planet's shadow, occultations behind the disk, and so on, are by no means as easy to make out.

* * *

Study of Sea Gulls Made National Pursuit

Sea gulls are being asked these days to wear colored bracelets in the interest of natural science. Five thousand such bracelets have already been fastened to young birds, and the public is asked to watch for the markers and report their finds. The banding was accomplished in key stations from Labrador to New York, and it is expected that many facts concerning migration, age and plumages will be learned.

Each bird-banding station was assigned its own color combination, so that gulls with red, blue and yellow bands will be found as well as some with aluminum government bands.

Bird students, fishermen, seamen, coast guardsmen, stevedores and others can make a genuine contribution to research by watching for these birds and reporting their finds. It is important accurately to note the relative positon of bands, whether the yellow band, for example, is above or below a blue band, and whether the metal band is above or below a colored one. Reports should go to the Gull Survey of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

* * *

Computing Machine Saves Weeks of Time

Another of those remarkable machines that are to engineers and mathematicians what the adding machine is to the clerk, has been invented at Sydney University, Sydney, Australia, by D. M. Myers, young physicist on the Radio Research Board. Like other machines of similar pattern, built in Europe and in the United States, this one, by tracing curves on a sheet of paper, reduces to a brief time the solution of complicated mathematical problems that would take a long period of weeks by ordinary methods.

J. P. V. Madsen, professor of electrical engineering at the university, explained the principle of the machine, illustrating its uses by a practical problem of how to protect an electrical system, either of wiring or of machinery, against lightning.

"Experiments show what voltages are usual in lightning flashes," he said. "These are plotted in a curve. By applying the machine, another curve is traced on a sheet of paper. From which the currents that will be produced in the particular system, if it is struck by lightning, can be deduced. Automatic circuit breakers can then be set to safeguard the system."

Among curious feats of calculation, the machine keeps adding up the total of three quantities (numbers) which are continually varying, so that the total itself keeps changing. By ordinary mathematical methods this might require weeks of tedious labor.

There are about six machines in the world, it was stated at Sydney University, which can solve what mathematicians call "differential equations." The first of general importance was designed by Dr. V. Bush and was installed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. An improvement on this was installed in 1935 at Manchester University by Prof. D. R. Hartree.

* * *

Foresters Fix 'Red Pine' As Native Tree's Name

For many years, one of the well-known species of pine has been referred to by one of two common names—Norway or red pine. As it is really a native of North America, growing in the northeastern and Lake States, the United States Forest Service announced it will henceforth refer to this species as "red pine."

* * *

Government Advises On Farmhouse Planning

When the city family outgrows a house, it can buy or build elsewhere, but the farm family cannot do this. Difficult problems sometimes arise because young farmers build dwellings which their families soon outgrow. For this reason, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering has issued two new bulletins dealing with the problem, No. 1738 and No. 1749, which can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

Farmhouses should be so planned that without too much expense they can be conveniently enlarged, says Wallace Asby, of the Bureau. Too many farmhouses are planned from the outside in, rather than from the inside out, and too many are modeled after city residences. Farm Bulletin 1738 contains plans for 40 farmhouses, while F. B. 1749 has plans for remodeling.

* * *

Door-Holder Meets Test of Use

Some time ago we referred to the new Jay-Way door holder which from pictures looked just like another door stop. But the sample on duty at the Monitor Editorial Board room door proves W. Jennings Butts of New York has invented something that really works. Jay-Way is a tempered steel plate to which is fastened at each end, two corrugated rubber pads, kept in place by steel guides, holding the door in position even on highly polished floors.

Georgia District Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The appointments of L. R. Lanier, McRae, and L. C. Westbrook, Hartwell, as district agents in the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Georgia have been announced by President Harmon W. Caldwell through Walter S. Brown, director of the extension service. Mr. Lanier, who was formerly county agent for Telfair county, has been appointed district agent of the southeastern Georgia territory. Formerly county agent for Hart county, Mr. Westbrook succeeds T. L. Asbury as district agent for northeastern Georgia.

Forces of Fascism Democracy Threat Butler Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The "aggressive" forces of Fascism as represented by Japan, Germany and Italy constitute the chief enemies of the "free" peoples of the world today and offer a greater threat to democratic countries than does Communist Russia, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. He holds that the "acts of aggression" of these dictatorships should be opposed with "the policies which they compel."

"The people of these three countries have a right to adopt and accept, each for itself, whatever form of government they prefer, whether it be absolute monarchy or despotism by an individual or a group of individuals," he declared in an address opening Columbia University's 184th academic year here yesterday afternoon, "but they have no right to endeavor by force to extend their power and form of government over other and unwilling people. It is precisely this which each of them is attempting to do."

Dr. Butler found great leadership rare today—few voices "crying in the wilderness."

That of a Prophet

"Here and there, to be sure," he continued, "there is a voice crying in the wilderness—happily one of these is that of the present Secretary of State in the Government of the United States—which 100 or 200 years hence will be widely acclaimed as that of a prophet, but at the moment the words of these few prophets fall upon ears that are too deaf to hear and upon minds that are too sluggish to be moved. The plain consequence is that with the world facing the gravest crisis it has confronted in more than 1000 years, men persist in repeating the old and now empty formulas and refuse either to open their eyes to what is going on about them or to give any sign of understanding what a truly terrifying meaning it all has."

Dr. Butler saw as "first and foremost" of the causes responsible for the world situation "the practically complete breakdown of moral standards and moral conduct on the part of governments and of a vast body of men of influence in the world's political and economic life."

"The most solemn pledges and the most definite undertakings are treated as if absolutely non-existent when they are found to stand in the way of any newly devised policy of aggrandizement or search for power," he declared. "A government proclaims to the world that it is sovereign, which it interprets to mean that it does not and will not keep its plighted faith unless it believes it to be advantageous to do so. Whatever the gain-seeking or the power-seeking impulse invites and requires will be done, utterly regardless of the most solemn obligations to other nations and to the whole world.

Universal Disregard

"The clearest illustration of all this is the practically universal disregard which governments show for the Pact of Paris renouncing war as an instrument of national policy which 15 of them signed and proclaimed 10 years ago and to which 48 other governments have since adhered.

"Within a decade there have been more preparations for war, more threats of war and more fear of war than in any previous time in modern history. . . ."

It was here that Dr. Butler declared that the thought widely held that the Government of Russia was the chief enemy of democracy was wrong.

"There are other forms of despotism that are more menacing than communism," he continued. "The fascist form of despotism has a seductive power which the despotism of communism does not share. The chief enemy of the democratic institutions which these people have built up through the centuries and upon which their prosperity and happiness rest are the three military dictatorships of Japan, of Germany and of Italy. . . ."

N. Y. Sends Beaver And Deer to Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23 — Finland, with a total area approximately that of New York State, has become conservation-conscious and Conservation Department officials here are aiding it in its efforts in this direction. When the Scanmail, of the Scantic Line, left here for Copenhagen, Sept. 21, it had in its hold eight American beavers and four white-tailed deer, the gift of the Conservation Department, acting in conjunction with the state's sportsmen. The animals are in charge of Dr. V. M. Klemola, chief game inspector of Finland, who has been studying game conditions and management in this country for several months.

The shipment will be sent to a game farm in an attempt to propagate a sufficient number to permit experimental distribution. Finland will send a reciprocal shipment of black grouse to this country.

The eight beaver were carefully selected for color, fur, size and tractability. They were taken from one of the state's game refuges. A truckload of aspen leaves will provide food for them, while the deer will feed upon the state's new concentrated deer cake, used in the Catskills and Adirondacks for winter feeding.

$4,307,028 Franchise Levy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Franchise taxes aggregating $4,307,028 for the calendar year 1937 have been assessed against steam and electric railroads, steamship lines, power companies and telephone and telegraph companies operating in Virginia, it is disclosed by R. E. Steele of the taxation division of the State Corporation Commission. This is $412,193 in excess of the levy last year on the same sources.

On U. S. Pay Roll in Name Only

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—John D. Biggers, the Ohio industrialist who doesn't want to take a $10,000 salary for directing the Federal unemployment census, will have lots of company if he goes to work for nothing.

A check-up discloses that the United States Government has thousands of workers—crop estimators, natural scientists, ornithologists and epidemiologists—on the pay roll in name only.

W. W. Stockberger, personnel director of the Agriculture Department, said "untold thousands" of farmers, who receive no compensation whatever, aid in providing crop estimates. Scores of natural scientists and hundreds of bird banders also co-operate with the department and receive nothing for their efforts.

The Public Health Service has about 5000 "collaborating epidemiologists," each entitled to a yearly salary of $1, which most of them ignore. The Weather Bureau has about 8000 co-operative observers whose compensation starts at nothing and virtually stays there.

Sixty-odd years ago, Congress passed a general statute outlawing voluntary or gratuitous service. The Comptroller General's office has held, however, that a person may serve without compensation by entering into a contractual agreement. The effect of such an agreement, it was explained, is to prevent claims being filed later for compensation.

So if Mr. Biggers, who is president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, wins his argument with President Roosevelt, there is no legal bar to his working gratis, if he signs a contract.

Mr. Roosevelt was represented as feeling the job justified a salary, but Mr. Biggers predicted that the President would "humor" him and let him work without pay.

All Asked to Aid Jobless Poll

(Continued from Page 1)

bad, unemployed in many country districts would be impeded in returning their blanks; seasonal unemployment is greatly on the increase and the survey is not intended to reflect this, and the postoffice is swamped under the pre-Christmas rush.

Mr. Biggers is enthusiastic about the competence and zeal of the officials from the Commerce and Labor Departments, the WPA, the Social Security Board, the Central Statistical Board and the Census Bureau, who have been working with him. Fresh from a highly successful private business—the Libbey-Owens Glass Company—he is surprised to discover that in the government service are many devoted and able workers who know their jobs and are not afraid to work voluntarily until after midnight. It is these zealots of the statistics who are running the survey under the general supervision of Mr. Biggers.

Statement by Biggers

Mr. Biggers outlined his work in the following statement, which President Roosevelt approved:

"The President today approved all of our plans for the unemployment census, and signed an executive order giving me, as Administrator, adequate authority and approving expenditures up to a total of $5,000,000. We intend to keep well within that figure without slighting thoroughness.

"This is a very big job—and to be really valuable this registration of the unemployed must be honest—and as nearly complete and accurate as is humanly possible. We will do our best but final results depend largely upon the genuine co-operation of the unemployed themselves.

"In order to complete this registration before winter, the technical group composed of officials of the Commerce and Labor Departments, the WPA, the Social Security Board and the Central Statistical Board and the Census Bureau, have been working nights as well as days with me, and have shown the finest spirit of co-operation. They are a splendid group of men, well informed and anxious to make this census a valuable aid in solving the problem of unemployment and re-employment.

No Special Organization

"I am not going to build up an organization to do this job. It is big, very big, but it should be done quickly, cleaned up and chopped off with minimum expense. I shall rely largely on this technical group for technical help, and on other agencies of the government in their respective fields, particularly the Postoffice Department and the Census Bureau.

"We have decided to have the Postoffice Department handle the distribution, collection and preliminary check of registration cards. Why? There are many reasons. First and foremost, it should be the simplest and easiest way for the unemployed. They won't have to go to registration centers and stand in long lines waiting their turn.

"Second, the Postoffice Department has a fine, trained personnel, largely under Civil Service, which should be able to do this difficult job better and at less cost than any other organization. The Postoffice Department handled the social security registration and soldiers' bonus distribution very satisfactorily, and by reason of those experiences should be able to do this even better."

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Japan's Desire To Win Quickly Seen in Bombing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 23—Japan's decision to perpetrate a ruthless bombing of Nanking in face of the firm protest of the powers, thereby risking further incidents affecting envoys of those powers, must be attributed to a desire to force a quick decision in the present struggle. It is believed here that the severe bombing of the capital will do much to break the Chinese will to resist.

Military and naval leaders here are the more inclined to try this experiment because the situation on the two main fronts for the moment does not promise a speedy and decisive victory.

After a month of stubborn fighting, Japanese territorial gains in North China are substantial, with latest reports indicating that the fall of Paotingfu and Tsangchow, important towns on railways leading South from Peiping, is imminent. But no large scale captures of Chinese troops has yet occurred, and more extension of occupied territory without destruction of Chinese armies may ultimately prove a liability rather than an asset, requiring ever more troops to guard the lengthening lines of communication.

A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed that Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, in talks with the American and British Ambassadors, reaffirmed the Japanese policy of not attacking non-combatants or injuring foreign interests. The spokesman declared that Japanese issue warnings designed to promote the safety of foreigners, and attributed to Chinese military authorities a Machiavellian design of bombing foreign embassies with Chinese airplanes during Japanese raids in order to provoke foreign intervention.

The Japanese press welcomes the decision of the American Ambassador to leave Nanking. The Asahi Shimbun today contrasts this "truly neutral" step with the attitude of the British, French and Soviet embassies in remaining at Nanking, which it characterizes as "not friendly to our country."

Legion Parade Litter Estimated at 625 Tons

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Some 500,000 departing American Legionnaires and convention visitors left more than footprints behind them. The department of sanitation estimated the brooms of "1500 street cleaners picked for merit" had collected 625 tons of litter in a 22-hour clean sweep of Times Square and the Legion parade route along Fifth Avenue.

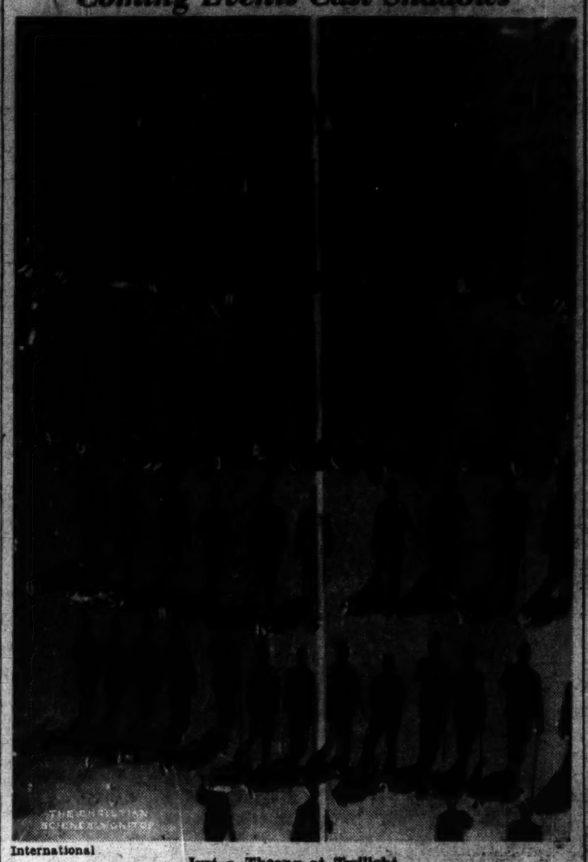
This was a record—six times the tonnage picked up after the welcome to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on his return from Paris. In reward for their efficiency, the mop-up brigade is to be given a one-day holiday and overtime allowance.

World Air Code Gains At American Parley

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 23 (AP)—Creation of an international commission to draft an air code was approved in committee yesterday by delegates to the Pan-American Technical Aviation Conference here, at which the United States is represented.

Officials hailed plans for regulating planes in international flight. They said that collaboration by American republics could be made the basis of a world accord, and predicted it would be a considerable aid to world air commerce.

Coming Events Cast Shadows



International

Just a Thsong at Twilight

The Legion's 24-Hour Parade on Fifth Avenue Just as the Sun Was Setting. The Shadows of the Marchers Precede Them But Looked at Sideways It Seems Something Else

Far East Guns Check Touring

By Pacificus

San Francisco

When guns begin to go off in the Far East, first American citizens to hear them are the people of the Pacific Coast and Hawaii. War is, so to speak, just outside their window. Trans-Pacific shipping was immediately affected with the extension of the fighting to Shanghai, and the tourist traffic is hard hit. Steamship companies have had to rearrange their schedules and limit their ports of call. When the President Hoover came into San Francisco harbor, bomb-scarred and carrying refugees, tangible evidence of Far Eastern hostilities was brought forcibly to the attention of Californians.

Peaceable Contention

Most Pacific Coast cities have their Chinatowns and their Japantowns. Both Chinese and Japanese are busily engaged in raising funds for their respective armies. They have as little as possible to do with each other in a social way, but business contacts are sometimes essential. The Chinese and Japanese newspapers published in the principal American seaports of the Pacific Coast vie with each other in printing encouraging news from the front for their nationals. Feeling runs high, but fortunately does not, at least yet, result in Sino-Japanese riots.

War Bonus Demanded

The first concrete step on the part of the United States Government to prevent shipment of munitions to the belligerents took place at San Pedro, when a consignment of big bombing planes destined for China were taken off the government-owned ship Wichita, in compliance with the announcement from Washington that this traffic would be forbidden to ships which are the property of the Government.

The implication is that privately-owned ships which depend for their operation upon government subsidies—and most of them are dependent in this respect—will be expected to refrain from the arms traffic. Sailors in Pacific Coast ports are showing great reluctance to ship on any vessels bound for the war zone, and are asking for bonuses ranging as high as $250 a voyage if their ships get into belligerent waters.

Flow of Scrap Continues

The vast shipments of scrap iron which have been leaving Portland and other Pacific Coast harbors for many months continue to weigh anchor for Japan. Steadily increasing shipments of oil leave the California fields for Nippon; in fact, the California oil industry owes much of its prosperity to the Japanese market. Volume of oil sales has reached a peak for the period since 1929. Nearly 5,000,000 barrels were shipped to Far Eastern countries in July, most of it to Japan. The rise was some 200,000 barrels over June, and the figure was about one third greater than a year ago. Japan buys more cotton than any other country from the United States, and cotton is becoming an increasingly important crop in California, with steadily rising exports of this useful war-time commodity from Pacific Coast ports to Nippon.

Reserves Stored

Should embargoes be laid on the shipment of these important raw materials to the Orient, the Pacific seaboards would feel it keenly. The sentiment is being expressed that such an embargo would be futile, since Japan for the past few years has been laying up vast reserves of oil, scrap iron and cotton. Reserve stocks of these materials already on hand in the Japanese islands are estimated as sufficient for from two to five years.

U. S. Note of Protest

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—A State Department announcement making public the text of a second American note of protest to Japan on the shelling of Nanking says in part:

"The American Government objects both to such jeopardizing of the lives of its nationals and of noncombatants generally and to the suggestion that its officials and nationals now residing in and around Nanking should withdraw from the areas in which they are lawfully carrying on their legitimate activities.

"This Government holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area wherein there resides a large populace engaged in peaceful pursuits is unwarranted and contrary to principles of law and of humanity. Moreover, in the present instance the period allowed for withdrawal is inadequate, and, in view of the wide area over which Japanese bombing operations have prevailed, there can be no assurance that even in areas to which American nationals and non-combatants might withdraw they would be secure.

"Notwithstanding the reiterated assurance that 'the safety of the lives and property of nationals of friendly powers will be taken into full consideration during the projected offensive,' this Government is constrained to observe that experience has shown that, when and where aerial bombing operations are engaged in, no amount of solicitude on the part of the authorities responsible therefore is effective toward insuring the safety of any persons or any property within the area of such operations.

"Reports of bombing operations by Japanese planes at and around Nanking both before and since the issuance of the announcement under reference indicate that these operations almost invariably result in extensive destruction on non-combatant life and non-military establishment.

"In view of the fact that Nanking is the seat of government in China and that there the American Ambassador and other agencies of the American Government carry on their essential functions, the American Government strongly objects to the creation of a situation in consequence of which the American Ambassador and other agencies of this Government are confronted with the alternative of abandoning their establishments or being exposed to grave hazards.

"In the light of the assurances repeatedly given by the Japanese Government that the objective of Japanese military operations are limited strictly to Chinese military agencies and establishments and that the Japanese Government has no intention of making non-military property and non-combatants the direct objectives of attack, and of the Japanese Government's expression of its desire to respect the embassies, warships and merchant vessels of the powers at Nanking, the American Government cannot believe that the intimation that the whole Nanking area may be subjected to bombing operations represents the considered intent of the Japanese Government.

"The American Government, therefore, reserving all rights on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals in respect to damages which might result from Japanese military operations in the Nanking area, expresses the earnest hope that further bombing in and around the city of Nanking will be avoided."

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Legion Is Firm For Universal Draft Law Now

(Continued from Page 1)

nation from making any demands that might embarrass the Government in its determination to follow the course of neutrality."

Secretary Woodring's statement on the peace question followed closely upon a thinly "peace parade" up Fifth Avenue, a demonstration in which successive divisions of the Legion marched continuously for nearly 18 hours, and was associated with a pronouncement on American neutrality which Secretary of State Cordell Hull made before officers of the veterans' organization, Monday.

In praising the middle-of-the-road program of "enlightened nationalism" defined by Secretary Hull, the Secretary of War assured members of the Legion that sincere and honest motives behind the policy had earned it the confidence of the nation.

"There is no devious diplomacy," he said. "It is simple and direct. We have a fine tradition that our national disputes stop at the water's edge and that in our international affairs we should be a unit in support of the foreign policy."

Raising his voice against the propaganda of foreign political and social philosophies, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urged co-operation between the A. F. of L. and the Legion for a joint attack upon subversive forces, especially the efforts of communistic groups to obtain control of organized labor. His address was loudly applauded.

"We are the champions and defenders of our American form of government, its traditions and its heritage of free speech, free assemblage, freedom of press and freedom of religion," Mr. Green said.

"Unfortunately, attempts have been made by the communists to seek and secure control of the organized labor movement of the United States. Developments of the past few years have demonstrated that fact. They were met with stubborn, determined opposition. They realize, after years of concentrated effort that they cannot penetrate the sanctity of the American Federation of Labor or impair its solidarity.

"We can stand together as two great American institutions, devoted to the promotion of American ideals and American policies. It is my opinion that we can help perpetuate the principles upon which our governmental structure rests and serve the public in a most valuable and unselfish way through co-operation and the maintenance of the fine, fraternal relationship which we have so fortunately established."

General Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, assured members of the Legion that while budgetary requests of government agencies were likely to be scrutinized carefully during the next few years, "the move for economy is in no way to be applied to benefits at present enjoyed by veterans."

Closing sessions of the convention are under way in the Metropolitan Opera House, with individual veterans claiming the seats and boxes belonging to the Morgans, Vanderbilts, Whitneys and other first families of New York's most exclusive set.

The Legion already has decided upon Los Angeles as the place for its annual convention in 1938. Sessions will be held there from Sept. 19 to 22. Both Chicago and Denver withdrew their bids in favor of the Pacific Coast city.

For the third successive year, the American Legion during 1937 broke all achievement records in its nationwide child welfare program by expending from its own funds and from money obtained by the organization more than $3,242,750, it was revealed. Aid was provided for 381,274 children.

Roland B. Howell of Thibodaux, La., chairman of the National Child Welfare Committee, reported that 1937 expenditures topped by $672,000 the expenditures of 1936 and more than trebled the 1935 outlay of $1,042,590. Until the effectiveness of the Social Security Act in providing for children was demonstrated, the American Legion would continue its child welfare work, Mr. Howell said.

Mrs. Mary C. Haws of Johnstown, Penna., is the new chapeau nationale (national president) of La Boutique des Huit Chapeaux et Quarante Femmes, or "8 and 40," one of the American Legion fun-making auxiliaries. She succeeds Mrs. Mollie E. Averill of Mount Vernon, Wash.

The corresponding organization of men, La Societie des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux, or "40 and 8," elected Fred Fraser of Washington, D. C., as their chief de chemin de fer (national president). Mr. Fraser is chief of the mail and records division of the veterans administration.

People, Cars in Fair Models

A scale model of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition includes 10,000 Fair visitors fashioned in clay, 5000 parked automobiles, and innumerable trees, walks, roads, and buildings.

To Aid Legion

International

Mrs. Malcolm Douglas

Seattle, Wash., Woman New President of American Legion Auxiliary

Seattle Woman Is Named to Head Legion Auxiliary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Withdrawal by Mrs. A. H. Hoffman of Des Moines, Iowa, left a clear field for the unanimous election of Mrs. Malcolm Douglas of Seattle, Wash., as the new president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

In accepting the election here today, Mrs. Douglas thanked Mrs. Hoffman and the state of Iowa for their courtesy, pledged herself to conaider neither East nor West, North nor South, but the national organization as a whole, and called upon the group to give "unselfish service to our country."

Mrs. Douglas made no formal statement of policy or program but other officials of the organization said that the work would continue during the year along legislative lines established by the Legion, and that the women would continue to work for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, child welfare, better citizenship, youth activities such as the boys' state and girls' state, conservation and safety.

The convention has heard a number of pleas for no more war and the delegates endorsed the Legion pronouncements for neutrality and peace. Twenty two silver cups were awarded for membership gains and other projects in the fields of welfare, community service, junior activities, and FIDAC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Malcolm Douglas, new president of the American Legion Auxiliary, is the wife of Judge Malcolm Douglas of the Washington Superior Court and has three children—Jean, a senior at the University of Washington; Donald, a high school senior, and Keith.

She is 5 feet 7 inches tall, has blue eyes and brown hair and prefers to wear black. She is vice-president of the Seattle Civic Opera Company, a member of the city's symphony board and is interested in the theater, as well as in music.

For the past two years she has been chairman of the National Committee on National Defense and has also served as national vice-president, national historian, chairman of the National Americanism Committee and chairman of the National Constitution and By-Laws Committee and president of the Department of Washington.

Peace Groups Urge Neutrality Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Speaking in behalf of six organizations supporting neutrality, Stephen Raushenbush, former chief investigator of the Senate munitions inquiry committee, yesterday criticized the Administration for alleged one-sided application of the Neutrality Act to the advantage of Japan.

By ignoring the Neutrality Act, Mr. Raushenbush said, the Administration's policy "allows American arms and loans to get to Japan, where the blockade stops them from getting to China. If the Neutrality Law would be applied, it would cut Japan off from American arms and loans—and even up the situation by that much. I am sure the Administration does not want to stay in the hole it has gotten into—of going out of its way to adopt a policy which helps Japan."

Canton Bombed Anew by Japan; Nanking Spared

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23 (AP)—Japanese warplanes and warships rained bombs and shells today on the two great Chinese port cities of Canton and Haichow, causing widespread damage.

Nanking was not raided this morning, however, as the Japanese were apparently impressed by the seriousness of American, British, French and German protests against unrestricted bombardment of the civilian population.

Some observers, on the other hand, believed that Nanking's momentary safety from attack was due to the prevailing bad weather and poor visibility.

Air Attack Renewed

Warplanes which yesterday bombed Canton, 300 miles southwest of here, five times, killing large numbers of civilians, returned to the attack in the early morning. In flights of three, the squadron swooped over the city and in the face of fire from anti-aircraft batteries loosed their projectiles and flew away unscathed.

Chinese defense planes rose to give battle. There were no reports of any casualties on either side.

Shells from the Japanese fleet off Haichow, the Kiangsu Province port 200 miles north of here, struck the terminal of the Lunghai Railway, the trunk road that runs from Haichow across central China.

The work yards of the newly modernized port were badly damaged. The Shanghai office of the Netherlands harbor works reported that cranes and a warehouse had been demolished.

10 Minutes Halt in War

The war ceased for 10 minutes on all fronts today so far as the Japanese were concerned when at dawn the quarter of a million Japanese soldiers on the North China and Shanghai fronts paused to pay homage to the Emperor.

It was the Japanese autumnal festival in honor of the Emperor's imperial ancestors, one of the most sacred of Japanese rituals. While the rain came down in sheets, the soldiers on all fronts dropped their arms and turned their faces reverently toward the imperial palace in Tokyo and renewed their allegiance to the sovereign.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Four Finials

An Alice All-By Herself Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Two

Alice was very mysterious about her work at Mr. Parsons' workshop and wouldn't even tell Marcia what she was doing. Mud time was forgotten. Rain only meant to her now that the light would be bad.

When it grew too dark to work she lingered a little, while Mr. Parsons told her stories of the ships which had sailed away with the figureheads of the large ladies in old-fashioned basques and billowing skirts whose photographs were on his walls.

"That was the Belle of Bath," he would explain. "She was in the China trade for years and then was lost on the return passage in a gale off the Isles of Shoals. That one was for the La Reine Marie, which sailed from Thomaston. Eliphalet Day was her master; I remember Mrs. Day sailed with him alternate voyages. She thought she should spend half her time with her children ashore. I think the Marie was sold for the coal trade in the end, but I never heard what happened to her.

"That was the Endurance. They leased her to a company in the West Indies. That dolphin and scroll was for one of the little vessels that ran out of Round Pond to the African Gold Coast. Funny thing to think of a little village like that shipping to Africa. When I was a young man, hardly a family in Round Pond didn't have a monkey and parrots for the children. Yes, and carved elephant tusks in the parlor."

A Wind Indeed

The story Alice liked to hear best was of the Damariscotta witch who kept a boarding house for sailors and heard the Damariscotta captain and the Rockland captain arguing as to which one had the better vessel.

"She was full of pride in her town," Mr. Parsons would go on, "so she called out the Damariscotta captain into the hall.

"'I'll prove how fast your vessel is!' she said to him. 'You go aboard now and break out her sails and I'll blow and I'll blow and I'll blow you a wind, and you'll be in Boston by morning.'"

Then Mr. Parsons would have to blow his nose.

"Go on, go on," Alice would demand even after she knew the end of the story, and Mr. Parsons would clear his throat.

"So the captain gave her one look and then he went aboard. It was midnight but he routed out the crew. They had a following wind down the river and when they reached the sea it veered to the north and freshed. Yes, a regular gale, straight behind them all the way. The men said afterwards it was like flying. And they were in Boston by morning."

"Did you make her figurehead?" asked Alice the first time she heard the story.

"No, she was built before my time," answered Mr. Parsons, fumbling in the corner where various blocks and boards lay, and returning with a banister from a rail which he put in Alice's hand. "but here's something I picked up when they were breaking her up at the yards."

A Helping Hand

Only one thing happened to dim Alice's pleasure in wood carving. A week before her mother's birthday it became clear that she would never be able to finish all four finials.

"Suppose I make the other one for you? I've no orders just now," said Mr. Parsons, peering at Alice kindly.

Alice had a vision of what Mr. Parsons' flame would look like. Her three on which she had worked so hard for so long would seem crude and clumsy by comparison. But she wouldn't spoil mother's present by wanting her work to seem better than it was.

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Parsons," she said, with scarcely any pause at all.

"We'll wait until we see if you can't finish them yourself," went on Mr. Parsons.

But though Alice worked as fast as she could there were only three flames ready on the afternoon before her mother's birthday.

"I'll do the other one tonight and have them wrapped up for you to take home tomorrow when you come from school," said Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Parsons' Thoughtfulness

The next afternoon Alice carried back the four finials in a big cardboard box. She had bought a birthday card to go with them, but she felt a little sober as she put them in her mother's lap and kissed her.

Her mother was exclaiming with surprise as she took out the first finial. It was one of Alice's. Her mother thought it was beautiful.

"Why, Alice!" she said. "My bed will look twice as lovely now!—and to think that you made them yourself, dear!"

"Mr. Parsons helped me some," said Alice, but she couldn't help feeling very proud until she remembered. "One of them he made himself, because I couldn't do it in time."

Wait until mother saw Mr. Parsons' flame. She wouldn't think much of Alice's then. But the next one was hers, and so was the next, and the fourth one was surely hers. There was the place where she had cut in a little too deeply on one side. She couldn't believe her eyes. Which one was Mr. Parsons'?

"I think they're all stunning," said Alice's mother.

Alice stood flooded with happiness. Mr. Parsons hadn't shamed her. He had understood and turned his adept hand for once back to a beginner's for her sake.

"Oh, mother!" Alice cried, her brown eyes shining. "Mr. Parsons is the nicest man in the world—next to daddy."

(The End)

Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum, New York

An Egyptian Headdress; Eighteenth Dynasty (About 1500-1450 B. C.) Recently Restored

Beauty and Usefulness

By Dorothy Adlow

Again the students sat in the lounge waiting for the hour to strike. There was not the feeling of strangeness which they had experienced before their first lecture on art when they had been told how beautiful and useful a screen decorated with monkeys might prove to be.

The lecturer projected a number of pictures on the screen, a jar, a chair, a robe. He mentioned the special use of these objects. Each had its function to perform: the water jar was capacious and easily handled for pouring, the chair was comfortable, the robe warm. But there was another feature, for each of these useful articles had an added trait which bestowed grace or elegance upon it.

Somehow the craftsmen who made the articles of utility were not content with providing for usefulness alone; they were compelled to add flourishes, heighten colors, ornament these objects in some way that would tend to make them more pleasing to the eye, without diminishing their efficiency. A flowery pattern bedecked the vase, scrolls trimmed the frame of the chair, gilded stripes illumined the robe. All the articles could have served their purpose without these ornamental additions.

The wood-carver, the weaver, the potter is not satisfying a mere longing within himself to decorate, for he is encouraged in such creative designs by his clients. He manufactures these wares for the society in which he lives, and the purchasers have the privilege of selecting what they buy. They are motivated in their choice by serviceableness and beauty.

If the craftsman is capricious and has offered items of odd shape and grotesque pattern, it is likely there will be no demand for his workmanship. In order to succeed, to survive, he must follow trends of fashion. A community which struggles for simple needs has not much money or leisure, and an artisan in its midst must modify his taste for its limits and thrift.

A luxury-loving, wealthy society wishes for and demands splendor and refinements. Craftsmen in its midst rise to the occasion, work more intricately, employ more costly and rare materials. We may judge from old and antique relics unearthed how affluent a nation was, how responsive craftsmen were to the consequent extravagant tastes.

Even in luxurious designs there were variations. Some groups possessed wealth but lacked good taste, others were endowed both with riches and refinement. Of the latter there are magnificent specimens in ornaments and jewels, for example the Egyptian headdress shown in the illustration.

Gold must have been available to be used so freely by the ancient Egyptians. Many jewels and accessories exist to prove that they loved the precious, lustrous metal which they had learned to handle with great skill. They would tool the metal and often encrust it with glass and gems.

This headdress was wrought painstakingly by a goldsmith who adapted its shape, the plate on the top of the head and the stripes of delicate rosettes, to the wig of the lady for whom it was made. The fitting together of the many, many parts reveals an extraordinary patience, good taste, and adaptability on the part of the goldsmith. Only a client of princely fortune and cultivated taste would negotiate for such workmanship. There must be a purchaser with good taste, on the one hand; there must be a craftsman who could fulfill the commission, on the other.

Understanding must exist between artisan and client. Artist and society affect each other and through their combined efforts works of art are created. No community exists without some desire for the beautiful; in its midst there seem invariably to emerge a few gifted persons who are equipped to provide it.

As the students emerged from the classroom they broke into discussion. Some who were indifferent at the first lecture were apparently roused. Several agreed it was a revelation to them that there was such a close link between the artist and society To them the artist had seemed isolated, a sort of misfit among men.

The skeptic held to his convictions. Nature was still his reservoir of beauty.

"But you would never see that stunning headdress in nature, you must admit."

"Well, I guess we could do as well; take the plumes of a peacock."

The student of zoology answered.

"Right. But human beings have no fancy plumage, and so they create their own, and if they grow weary of the style, they can change it. That is the difference between a man and a bird. Man has the wit and skill to adorn himself, and he need not depend entirely upon nature.

"The headdress has a pattern suitable to ornament a coiffure, and now that I come to think of it, why it is so sensitively made that it seems to have grown on the lady's head. When the gems, which are now missing, encrusted that gold surface, it must have been as striking as a peacock."

Mr. Skeptic grunted.

(This is the second of a series of articles on art which is appearing on this page twice a month.)

Approach to Mont St. Michel

The landscape between St. Lo and Coutance looked weird in the storm as we watched it through the rain-washed windows of the bus. A fellow-passenger remarked that snow was falling not far away. So this was April in Normandy!

Coutance seemed a forlorn and alien city—until we heard the sweet music of an English voice coming round the corner of the bus-stop. It was a bare-headed young man bending horizontally against the wind, and making for his car as fast as he could. Giving one hasty look at the freshly painted red tables on the sopping wet pavement outside, he shuddered and cried to his companion, "Let's—have—tea—here." For some reason, this cheered us up instantly.

Obviously the weather did not welcome us in Coutance either, so we stopped only long enough to eat our daily gateau at a patisserie, and then bused on to Granville, the fashionable watering-place which lies in a southwesterly direction. But neither was Granville weather an improvement. The storm rode along with us into the twilight. The driver chortled as he handed down my old-fashioned bicycle, and pointed out a hotel to us.

We were too travel worn to be particular, so we made for it without questions. Not so with the manager of the hotel. He eyed us coldly and said the cheapest room in the house was 50 francs. Plainly, we were not the kind of guests they catered to. Not enough style or dash. Stoically we walked our bikes into the storm again, and trudged through the streets, hunting for a more hospitable inn.

Exploring Granville

At long last we found an immense barracks-like place, with bare floors, the cenotaph of past splendors. But the manageress, who was every bit as down-at-heel, could at least be bargained with. There was steam heat in our room—a luxury. In the vast dining room, Emily and I, quite alone except for one gentleman, and feeling like two mice caught in a Crystal Palace, ate a definitely good dinner.

The next morning we explored Granville. From where we stood, in the narrow passage between the rocks (called Tranchée-aux-Anglais, because cut by the English when they occupied the commanding Rock of Granville in the days of Henry VI), the English Channel looked like a vast emerald. This passage cuts off the real Granville from the tamer mainland. Whereas the mainland harbors Granville's frivolous summer set—fat and large gentlemen at little Casino tables, and smart young ladies overcome with lassitude and superiority—the homelier Granville is a black rock, a long, narrow peninsula stretching out into the sea, with houses clustering on it like black crystals.

It was low tide, and the beach was covered with men and children digging in the sand. While the children hunted for shells and sailed their boats in the cool, shallow pools, the grownup fisherfolk searched for those lively silvery little fish called lançon and other treasures of the deep, like the hermit crab, anemones, and unknown sea-plants, or baited their lines for the stupid sole, or inspected their nets to throw out the white cuttlefish and keep his edible small cousin, a strange, bright-red creature with green eyes.

The Mascaret

The tides at Granville are said to have a wider scope than anywhere else on the coasts of Europe. At low tide, one can walk out upon an incredibly broad beach, spreading away to right and left into space. At high tide, one can dive straight into six feet of green water—a vertical difference of 46 feet. The waters of the North Sea, dammed by the great triangle of the Côtentin, meet those of the ocean off the Cap de la Hague, and sweep down into the Bay of Cancale.

At low tide, the sea lies over seven miles away from Mont St. Michel. At the Spring tides, it rises as much as 16 yards, and twice every day it covers the huge tract of sand 300 kilomètres square. In other words, in six hours 345,000,000 cubic mètres of water gallop into the bay with a speed of a race-horse. This inward rush is called the mascaret.

After industriously memorizing all this, we headed due south towards our main objective—Mont St. Michel. The magnificent coastal scenery made up for the switchback roads, which are all very well, if one could only keep on going down. Every time we got to the top of a hill, we stopped and gazed wistfully at Mont St. Michel, which looked in the distance like a faded lithograph, but as we drew nearer, the vision became more real, and was transmuted from paper into genuine stone.

Braving Mud and Rocks

At Genet, we were given a blow. We had planned to wait until low tide again, and then cycle across the beach to Mont St. Michel. But we were told that because of the quicksands even the guide, with his one-hoss shay, and cautious testing with a long pole would not attempt it. So we comforted ourselves by kodaking some women washing clothes with a paddle along the stream under a bridge, and also two geese which looked as if they were at any rate setting out on the pilgrimage, for they waddled over the flats with a jaunty recklessness.

Then we began the long last lap of our journey, bicycling through one village after another. As the road gradually diminished, our suspicion gradually increased that we had come to Land's End. And we were all too correct, for soon we had arrived at a cul-de-sac. Before us rose the noble form of Mont St. Michel, the spires of the Abbey serenely piercing the sky, but at our feet along the sea embankment stretched an interminable rocky mired lane.

A farmer assured us that the villagers did sometimes cycle to the Mount over that lane, and we decided to take a chance rather than retrace our steps (or, to be more precise, our revolutions), and use the proper if longer road.

Five kilometres (it seemed like 15) of the worst traveling in our entire journey, through knee-deep mud and knife-like projecting rocks, brought us to Avranches, which is connected to Mont St. Michel by a causeway called The Digue.

Feebly, we rode along The Digue, straight into a head wind. We had pedalled steadily from nine to three that day, and by the time we got to that beautiful phenomenon, Mont St. Michel, we had but one real desire—to be assured that our bicycle trip through Normandy would not encounter any more such jokers as this last ride had turned out to be.

CLARISSA LORENZ.

How Spiders Help Astronomers

If you happened to see a man on a stretch of open country trying to entice a spider into a little box you would think him rather odd. Yet there are many people who spend their time on the Yorkshire commons, in England, looking for the Epeira Diademata—a spider marked with a cross on its back. Were you to ask why they do it, they would say it was because this particular specimen makes a silken thread which is needed for the production of surveying instruments and astronomical instruments.

Spider hunting is something of a labor. It requires keen eyes to detect the insects and patience to persuade them to walk into the boxes, for they must not be frightened. Furthermore the hunter must not give up his search until he has found between 80 and 100 spiders.

After carrying the boxes to the factory the spiders are let out and induced to make their threads. This is done by placing them on sticks about 3 feet above the ground and gently shaking them off. As they fall, the spiders leave silken threads behind them which are collected for use in the factory. Having performed their good deed the spiders are then allowed to go free and are carefully taken back to their country homes.

In some cases the threads, which are often less than a 500th part of an inch in width, have to be made still finer. This delicate work is performed by an expert who splits them with a special needle in order to remove one or two of the strands.

Thus we see that the finest of silk threads, produced by a little insect, helps to connect the world with the stars!

Map Your Way by 'Shooting' Stars

Hitch your geometry to a star, and see how exciting abstract figures and formulas will become. A boy or girl can literally tie their mathematics to a useful hobby by studying navigation with a sextant of their own.

Turn loose with a sextant any youngster interested in boating, flying or surveying, and that understandable dislike for abstract figures is likely to vanish. Figures are bound to have a real fascination when a fellow learns to apply them to something useful. The study of navigation is reason enough why a youngster should want to have a better working knowledge of mathematics.

Aviation has given added importance to this mathematical science. An expert navigator is good insurance on long ocean flights. The China air clippers, for example, keep one officer busy plotting the ship's position. And a very exacting job it is, too, because accuracy in the sextant sights and in the computations worked up from these sights is what enables the pilot to make his landfall on islands that are hardly more than pin pricks on the Pacific charts.

A Top-Notch Scout

A sextant can be used for other purposes than finding latitude and longitude at sea. The Boy Scouts of America are giving more attention than ever before to technical phases of scouting. A practical knowledge of the sextant is essential in order that a scout may master many of these more advanced forms of outdoor activity.

A top-notch Scout should be something of an explorer. To be that he must be able to determine his exact geographical position by measuring the altitude of a celestial body. He should be able to survey well enough to make a map of any unfamiliar territory in which he may be hiking and camping. He should be able by mathematical calculations to measure the distance across a river, or his distance from given points ashore. All these complicated tasks can be accomplished with a sextant.

Anyone with a grammar school education can learn to use the sextant. Of course, the deeper one delves into the subject, the more he must call upon higher mathematics. Some phases depend on trigonometry, but an elaborate series of tables has been compiled to reduce calculations to the minimum. These logarithmic tables comprise a bulky part of the work originally compiled by Nathaniel Bowditch, Salem clipper ship captain and mathematician. This book, entitled "American Practical Navigator," is published every year by the United States Government. A seafarer usually refers to it as his "Bowditch."

The Artificial Horizon

Naturally Bowditch is a big help, but a young fellow taking up navigation should apply himself to more than the elemental fraction of mathematical knowledge which enables him to use the tables.

If a youngster is eager to master more than the mere rudiments he will eventually know how to "shoot" the sun or stars; how to determine distance between the ship and an object ashore by the common process known as "doubling the angle on the bow"; how to measure the distance across a river, and how to survey long distances or make maps.

An important part of the modern sextant is its artificial horizon. This enables one to use the sextant in an airplane, and even on land where the natural horizon cannot be seen. Admiral Byrd was the first navigator to incorporate an artificial horizon into the sextant. Previously the artificial horizon was a clumsy contraption of quicksilver. Some rule-of-thumb navigators have been known to use a saucer of molasses for this purpose.

The explorer's now-famous "bubble sextant" overcame the difficulties of trying to find the natural horizon in a region where polar ice and sky merge vaguely into gray nothingness.

A Useful Instrument

Recent invention of a sextant that sells for $3.50 gives anyone interested in navigation the opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of the other problems herein described. Ordinarily one of the better sextants costs about $200. Few but professional navigators ever have a chance to handle such an instrument often enough to learn the knack of getting a "fix" on some celestial body.

The new instrument, known as the Boyce-Meier sextant, is sufficiently accurate to insure observations within one twentieth of one degree. It should arouse a wider interest in the study and practice of navigation. Its low cost makes it practicable for young people. Doubtless these are reasons why the instrument has been officially endorsed by the Boy Scouts of America.

Incidentally, George A. Boyce, co-originator of this new sextant and president of the company which manufactures it, has compiled a useful set of directions covering its main uses. Mr. Boyce is the author of textbooks on mathematics. His instructions are easy for a beginner to follow.

The instrument is lightly made of bronze, and the gradations on the arc and vernier (the scale attached to the lower end of the sliding limb) are etched on the metal. Although Mr. Boyce points out that the mathematical precision of the new sextant is subject to some limitations, the fact that its vernier reads to one twentieth of a degree means it can be used for everyday navigational needs as well as for study and practice.

Photo by Courtesy of the New England Council

Three Boys Before the Mast

By a Staff Photographer

The Sextant Should Be Held Level When "Shooting"

The Harvest Moon

(Indian Name for September)

September is the month
To harvest grain,
Ripe fruits and veg'tables
In sun and rain.

The Harvest Moon shines down
On pumpkins low;
In fields of dry cornstalks
The chill winds blow.

The redmen called this month
The Harvest Moon—
When Full Moon rides high up,
A gold balloon.

ELLA WATERBURY GARDNER

Speech

What is this thing that all the birds
Are telling; what do they have to tell
Who speak in spiraled curves instead of words?
Whatever the message they have learned it well.

Even the dog upon the hearth rug has a way
Of saying love; his head upon your feet,
And in his eyes are things there is no way
For tongue to utter, nor words make more complete.

The fox that pads the wet sand of the beach
Becomes articulate at home with young;
And I have lived too long to dream that speech
Is only made with human voice and tongue.

—John Ritchey

Tunneling the English Channel

Will there ever be a tunnel under the English Channel?

As a matter of fact—and this may surprise you—it was Napoleon Bonaparte who first suggested such a tunnel. This was before the Battle of Waterloo, of course, and a famous Paris engineer actually prepared rough plans of the scheme. Then came Napoleon's defeat, and the subject was not mentioned again for 30 years.

In 1834 another French engineer suggested that there should be a submerged archway, a train ferry, and finally a regular tunnel under the English Channel, and he, too, had a lot of plans drawn up. But Queen Victoria and Napoleon III didn't think much of the idea, and it was again shelved.

From that time until the present day there have been many suggestions for this marvelous tunnel, and it is now estimated that the work would cost over £30,000,000 and occupy more than five years. The whole tunnel would have to be some 36 miles in length, the under-sea section being 24 miles, and the journey to France from the English coast would take one hour.

At one time work on a tunnel was actually started at Dover but was soon stopped by the Government of the time. There is, however, a company still called the Channel Tunnel Company and perhaps one of these days we shall see this amazing engineering feat performed. Among those who have been interested in the idea was the noted M. Eiffel.

Clearing skies and singing rails!

Today's people go places. They visit new scenes—enjoy new faces and points of view—become familiar with many facets of the world they live in. Be a today person. Let the hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor—especially in Tuesday and Friday papers—guide you to the best vacation you have ever known.

The Camper Comes Home

A RUSH up the steps, a bang of the screen door. Boxes, packages, a hand-bag fly and thud to the four corners of the floor. Squeals. Hugs. The little black dog barks and jumps and claws and whines with pleasure. A hat is flung off, a jacket thrown over the banisters. The camper, surely an inch taller than when she left, turns in circles, rushes, whirls. A suit-case, a roll of blankets, a steamer rug, and an uncased pillow (once strapped, I hope, to the suit-case), are tumbled by masculine hands through the front door into the hall. A fine, hearty home-coming! These are moments of joyous confusion.

The leave-taking, a month or so ago at the bus station, occurred also in a scene of confusion, less joyous, more flurried. People scurried, crowded, fidgeted in long lines at the ticket windows. Porters rushed with baggage trucks. Even officials, trying to answer a dozen questions at once, lost, momentarily, their authoritative demeanor in the turmoil of parents, summer trippers, crowds, bus-drivers—and girl campers. But there had been almost disappointingly little emotional confusion. We had seated our voyager in a deep leather seat beside another middy-bloused child, a stranger, but friendly. Her first move proved a generous one: "Here, want to see this?" A colored, pulpy paper passed to hands which eagerly dropped lunch-basket and pocket-book to receive it.

We descended to stand outside the bus for the final farewell gestures which would comfort and encourage, in part we hoped, a ten-year-old off for her first month at camp. Surely there would be lingering looks, backward glances showing at least a glimmer of reluctance to leave. But, no. As the huge hulk of painted steel, wheels, machinery, and passengers rolled slowly off, our arms fanned the air unnoticed, our smiles blurred from the comforting variety into those of chagrined amusement. For our daughter had cast away her need for us. We saw her, cozy in her corner, apparently unaware of our watching and her departure. Her head was bowed, her hat brim low—she was deep in the funnies.

* * *

THIS HOME-COMING salved our parental injured pride. Perhaps I had expected a casual entrance, an aloof "Hello, Mother! Have you saved the Children's Pages?" Here now were heart-warming cries of "Oh, Mummy! Oh, Mimi! Am I glad to be at home! I thought we'd never get here! But camp was swell!"

We had hoped she would lose that word at camp; pick up one equally broad and expressive, just for a change. But it was satisfying to know she used her best word for camp. We had known that "camp was swell" from her letters, scribbled, pencilled pages of information and exclamation with words left out and lines so crooked they mingled, crossed, and separated again, making their reading a puzzle and a game. We said half-heartedly: "Something must be done about her writing."

"I'm writing in rest hour, lying on my cot." I understood the speed. So much to say that the pencil galloped off, out of control. Things to tell rushed too fast for mastery of a point over narrow tablet sheets of paper. What matter? With her, we smelled the pines, watched moonlight on the lake (that was swell, too), woke to look at cloud-covered mountains, made new friends, took part in flag-raisings, bathed in a mountain lake. One sentence, underlined and straight across the page, stood out clearly for our delighted reading: "I eat like a pony, seconds on everything, and four pieces of brown bread at every meal." And here was one, naïve and feminine: "They tell me up here that I'm pretty, but I won't let it go to my head." "Count the crosses and circles. They're kisses and hugs." Has child ever written letter without them? I hope not.

* * *

AFTER THE SECOND letter we realized that some of the unintelligible words were Indian. And now they pop out in conversation which is difficult to follow: "I was with the *Adohis*, the babies. But we got taffy left from the counselors' taffy-pull with *Wakan* at *Tipewakan*." And "She's an *Otonogan*, not an *Oedet*." At first, conscientiously, we tried to learn and interpret, to put our linguistic powers to the test, but we found it too arduous. The camper is particularly forgiving and patient because she finds it good to be with us again.

We can see that it is pleasant and comfortable for her to be at home again, where baths are hot and soapy each night, and mattresses soft and deep. "Enamel plates are all right after the first meal, but it's kind of nice to use china ones again." Nothing has been said about starched frocks with skirts, a clean one every day, nor about patent leather slippers, but they are donned with care and prinking, which is extraordinary.

Nevertheless, there is a lot of camping going on in retrospect. A faraway look comes into brown eyes: "Now it would be swim time at camp." "Today would be candy day." The chocolate pudding for dessert slides down the scale in merit when the young Indian says: "On Wednesdays we had ice-cream at camp—usually butter crunch, my favorite." Our adult table-conversation is interrupted frequently: "It's awful hard to build a fire with two matches and no pine needles. *Two matches.*" She watches our faces to see the significance of that digit impress us. "I can't do it." And then again: "I'll get my yellow cap in swimming when I learn that side-stroke. I'm good on the overhand."

* * *

I HAVE FASTENED my gift, the wooden pin with my initials painted on it, to my best sweater. The clothes brush and toothbrush holder made at "craft" and presented to her father and her brother, respectively, have been hung in their proper niches. The laundry has at last been sorted, the pine needles swept up, the army blankets aired and put away. Only one hand-towel, one flash-light, and two pairs of socks are missing. A good record for the first year. We have emptied a drawer in an attic dresser and given it over to camp equipment all ready for next summer. We know we shall need it, because the camper wrote cryptically: "Next yr I'm going for all yr."

I asked her about that leave-taking. "You didn't see us as you left. We waited to see you off. Were you so interested in those funnies?"

"No, not especially, but I was anxious for the bus to leave. I think it is silly all this waving and smiling through the window after you have already said good-by." I could but agree. I have always secretly thought so, too.

C. C. H.

Threshold

MANHOOD is come at last. All playthings gone,
I seek the paths of undiscovered joy
and leave each faded book, each battered toy,
the doors of childhood closing one by one.
And by this strange high gladness in my heart
I know that all far lands shall be my home
and every road a place where feet may roam
and every morn a time when journeys start.
I know that distant twilights call to me
and chalk-white roads that wind about a hill,
over the grassy shoulder climbing still,
bright with tomorrow's secret urgency.

The morning wind plays soft upon my face,
tossing my hair and catching at my cheek.
I must go forth, I must arise and seek;
somewhere a world unknown prepares my place.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

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DETAIL OF PANEL OF HESIRE, THIRD DYNASTY: *An Egyptian Wood Carving in the Cairo Museum*

THIS detail of a panel of Hesire comes from his tomb near Saqqara. It was carved of wood in about 2950 B. C. Although it was made early in the known history of Egyptian art, the artist of this period has demonstrated advancement and understanding and conventions which are not primitive, but which reveal a long preceding tradition. To eyes accustomed to naturalistic sculpture made in the Greek tradition, these early Egyptian works seem rather stiff and illogical. But when it is understood that the Egyptian carver was disciplined to presenting not the appearance of the subject but its idea, one finds that he developed rather an explicit convention for conveying ideas. For example, we find here the head in strict profile facing right, while the shoulders face the beholder; the over-modeled eye seems to look in the direction which the shoulders face. The arms, the hands, the skirt, the wig, the objects held in the hand are all shaped with utmost regard for characterization clear and concise. Although the wood carver may not present a realistic image, he shapes a conventional one which is adequate and decorative.

Hesire is seen as a functionary. He holds in one hand writing materials, a staff, and a grand baton. The carving throughout is marked for clarity. The hieroglyphics above are notable for the same clear and orderly carving. No faltering hand, no shifting vagary of style could produce this definite design so superbly adapted to the surface upon which it is carved and to the idea which it is meant to communicate. From a sculptural viewpoint, the modeling is sensitive, suggesting roundness and tautness of figure, and strength of plastic facial features. The Egyptian sculptor was not troubled by admixture of styles. He could give play to form and bulk, as he wished, and also in the same figure resort to lineal patterns such as we find here in the strands of the wig and the plaits of the skirt.

The patterned motives are not disturbing to us today as they may have been decades ago, for modern sculptors have come to appreciate the ancient concepts of sculptural design, and to look upon the Egyptian carvers not as primitive, but as calculating and sophisticated craftsmen.

D. A.

Activity on the Quay

THE tide was coming in rapidly. The little river, which flowed so quietly between its muddy banks, grew with the swiftly-running, frothy-edged, incoming sea. Small fishing-boats, previously lying on their sides in the mud, floated, and swung their noses into the tide.

Idling on the quay in the morning sunshine, we watched the life of the little seaport around us. So must the sailors have idled in the time of Grenville and Hawkins, lazily watching the tide creep over the muddy shore, stirring the imaginations of a younger generation with tales of foreign lands. All the narrow streets led to the quay, and it seemed to us that all the inhabitants sooner or later had business which took them there. For one thing, there was the weather which couldn't rightly be seen except from the quay, and this was important to housewife and fisherman alike; for did not the time of dinner depend upon the state of wind and tide?

A burly man in a blue guernsey strolled by, and paused to exchange greetings with a fisherman bailing out his boat; a little further on another pause, this time to admire the effects of a new coat of paint and some fresh caulking at the seams. A hail to another tidying his seines got him a lift to his own craft, which was beflagged with strips of material in the hope of dissuading gulls from settling—a vain hope, they all assured him, as the birds rose and circled preparatory to settling again. An older man sat peacefully in his boat, teaching a small child the mystery of standing upright while what seemed solid ground rose and fell beneath its feet. Occasionally there was a passenger to be ferried east o' the water, or an odd purchase made at the chandler's which necessitated discussion as to the possibilities of a light wind springing up. Two small boys played blissfully on the beach—their kingdom for the morning, undisturbed by parental eye. Did kingdom ever yield such treasure to youthful explorers? Old tires, tin cans, driftwood, odd boots, buckets without a bottom, rusty lengths of chain, and a hoop from off a barrel kept them breathlessly absorbed. A housewife came to the quayside with a plateful of scraps, a signal for the gulls to rise, wheel, dip and retire, mournfully relating their lost opportunities.

Squeezing its way down a narrow street came the morning bus, triumphantly reversing on the cobbled quay and pulling up alongside the chandler's, where it disgorged passengers and parcels impartially.

Two coasting vessels gradually righted themselves, as the tide swung them off their sandy bed, and preparations were begun for their journey upstream; down came a rope ladder, and the donkey engine clanked and rattled as a trim little motor boat put off from the shore and chugged its way over to them. Up came the anchor, and slowly they swung up river on the flood tide, safely piloted across the bar.

Laughter and scurrying feet announced that school was over for the morning, and groups of children skipped and danced their way along the quay, pausing now and then to watch an artist working at his easel. A magical change came over the two small boys playing on the beach; dropping everything, they hurried up the causeway and joined in the migration to home and dinner.

A complacent lull crept over the little seaport. The gulls dozed quietly along the deserted quay and nothing could be heard save the gentle lap, lap of high water as we, too, turned away up the narrow street.

J. M.

The Town of Roses

VISBY in Gotland—called The Town of Roses—is, in early June, a town of lilacs and laburnums. Showers of golden rain, seen in an old courtyard against the pointed end of a red-tiled roof; and the burning blue of a summer sky—seen against the grey of an ancient stone wall or against the sparkling blue of the sea.

A town of quiet peace, its island shores washed by the tideless Baltic, a town of red roofs and old grey ruins—graceful arches framing bushes of lilac and wild rose, and tall spikes of *bid eld*—blue flame flowers—against the sky.

An hour's tossing in a tiny fishing-boat and we land on the rocky shore of Stora Karlsö, paradise of seabirds. A scramble over the rocks halfway round the island, and the lovely sight of thousands of birds,—the black and white razor-bill—lining every ledge in the cliffs, darting in and out, flying overhead, diving down to the sea below. Then, after a stiff climb, we see them from above. By leaning over the cliff, we are within a few yards of where they sit upright in glossy black coats and white shirt fronts.

We walk over the flower-sprinkled turf past the lighthouse and down to the shore once more, where *middag* is spread in the long low hut on the beach. Then, across the water again in the glow of sunset, we return to Gotland.

Work still goes on in Visby, but not the great business of the past. The little train puffs along the quayside and disappears among the trees. Ships are loaded and unloaded in the harbour, and the smoke from a tall chimney in the distance stretches like a long plume across the sky.

When the band plays airs wistful and gay under the trees in the evening, young and old gather round, sitting on the grass or wandering among the trees.

Visby in Gotland—the Wise Town in the Good Land.

L. M. B.

"I shall not want"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the ages mankind has been faced with multifarious problems, not the least of which has been lack in divers forms. Human ingenuity has been taxed to the utmost, and still mankind remains more or less at the mercy of the elements; while political intrigue, wars, untoward events and circumstances are oftentimes seemingly beyond its control. Yet the Psalmist's confident words (Psalms 23:1), "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want," have rung like a clarion call down the centuries. History records the names of many who, believing these words to be true and applicable to themselves, have gone quietly forward in the face of what appeared to be overwhelming difficulties, confident that the Lord was their shepherd.

The Bible contains many accounts of God's care for His children. Moses, Daniel, and numerous others of old, confronted with the fiery perils of their times, were miraculously delivered. Jesus' followers, when many were sick, hungry, and needy, had power, demonstrated, to heal and feed the multitudes. God's power is fully and conclusively set forth in Christ Jesus' life and teachings. The ministry of the Galilean Prophet bore unceasing testimony to God's ability to provide for the needs of those who turned to Him. Jesus was no visionary; his teachings were vital and practical, intended for daily application, and he demonstrated the truth he taught in his every action.

For several centuries following the resurrection and ascension, Christ Jesus' works were repeated in the healing of sickness and sin. But becoming engrossed by material problems, the church lost sight of the feasibility of his instructions to heal the sick, and eventually accepted only in part his exhortations to follow in his footsteps.

In 1866, Christian Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy. Having carefully tested and substantiated her discovery, she gave to mankind this age-old religion of practical Christianity in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." As one studies Christian Science he gains a new sense of values, whereby materiality gives place to spirituality. As one begins to comprehend the true nature of God as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465), and of spiritual man as His likeness, he proportionately forsakes material beliefs.

What, one may ask, has spiritual man to do with me now? I am interested in the present and my relationship to it. Mrs. Eddy gives us this admonition (*ibid.*, p. 495): "Let Christian Science, instead of corporeal sense, support your understanding of being, and this understanding will supplant error with Truth, replace mortality with immortality, and silence discord with harmony." She further writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 150): "'If God be for us, who can be against us?' If He be with us, the wayside is a sanctuary, and the desert a resting-place peopled with living witnesses of the fact that God is Love."

God's ample provision for His idea, man, was illustrated in the experience of a student of Christian Science who had long felt a lack of congenial companionship. At times her sense of loneliness seemed quite overwhelming. One evening, while she was searching for a helpful passage with which to meet this problem, her attention was drawn to the following words from the Bible (Song of Solomon 2:4): "He brought me to the banqueting house, and his banner over me was love." Also, Philip's words on page 2 of Science and Health then came to the student's thought: "Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?" The student realized that as she reflected infinite Love, she could demonstrate true companionship, and it was for her to recognize the largess of God's gift of love. Right companionship was soon manifested in her experience, as she understood that spiritual love is not limited by the boundaries of finite personal affection.

In like manner, as one realizes God's omniscience and omnipresence will all other needs be met. Spiritual man, unlike the mortal counterfeit seemingly visible to the material senses, reflects God in all His ways. Every good quality expressed in human experience is evidence of the true nature of man, as God's image. No human circumstance can alter or deflect one's confidence in good, when the truth of man's inseparability from God is established in one's consciousness. The spiritual illumination that comes with this realization lightens the path of those who seek the Christlike understanding, enabling them to demonstrate the truth of David's joyous declaration, "I shall not want."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

The Observing Woodsman

BORN a woodsman in one of the most naturally beautiful regions of America, the Colonel, to his last day, took the keenest interest in all forms of wild life, and spoke of game birds and animals with an accuracy that is attained by observation alone, and with a gravity that gauged his feeling. He would stop to show me the very spot where, two years before, in the fragrant mist of the morning, he had seen a huge ten-point stag step carefully across the road and vanish. He would point out to me on the sandy highway the track of a deer or a fox, a raccoon or a wildcat. He taught me to recognise the track of a buck from that of a doe. "A buck," he would say, "walks heavily, is blunt-toed, and wears a number 10 shoe; a doe is a lady. She minces along in high-heeled slippers." One day he showed me a deer horn hanging in a hollow, 70 feet up in a bald cypress. "A fox squirrel carried that there," he said, "but he could not get it into his hole" . . .

I recall his showing me late one afternoon a broad, straight, shallow gully that had just been made across the road. The track led from the sunny pinelands into the hushed and glimmering mystery of a swamp. "Son," he said, "that's the track of a diamond-back rattlesnake, a lordly serpent that never does so ignominious a thing as to wriggle. He travels straight.—From "My Colonel and His Lady," by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill).

"Я НИ В ЧЕМ НЕ БУДУ НУЖДАТЬСЯ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

С НЕЗАПАМЯТНЫХ времен человечеству приходится постоянно смотреть в глаза самым разнообразным вопросам жизни, из которых не наименьшим является вопрос о нужде во всем ее многообразии. До каких бы пределов не была использована человеческая изобретательность, род людской продолжает быть более или менее в зависимости у стихии, в то время, как политические интриги, войны и всякие несчастные события и обстоятельства часто тоже кажутся неподдающимися контролю человека. Между тем из глубоких веков до нас доносятся бодрящие слова Псалмопевца, как трубный звук призыва: (Пс. 22:1) "Господь-Пастырь мой; я ни в чем не буду нуждаться." История приводит нам много имен людей, которые поверили этим словам, поверили, что они относятся и к их личному случаю. Уверовав, что Господь их Пастырь, люди эти спокойно шли на встречу трудностям, казавшимся подавляющими.

В Библии много рассказывается о том, как печется Бог о своих детях. Сила Божья обращает в ничто силы материальные и элементы разрушительные. Его сердобольная любовь проявляет себя явно благополучия там, где прежде царили нужда и голод. Никто, однако, не доказывал исчерпывающе власть Божью во всей ее полноте так, как это делал Христос Иисус, наш Путеводец. Все служение Галилейского Пророка было сплошным наглядным доказательством несомненного факта, что Бог всегда удовлетворяет все нужды людей, идущих к Нему за помощью. Иисус не был мечтателем. Его учение предназначалось для ежедневного приложения, это было живое, практическое учение. И в каждом Своем поступке Он демонстрировал истину, которой он учил людей.

В течение нескольких веков после воскресения и вознесения Христа Иисуса его деяния продолжали повторяться в виде исцелений болезни и греха. Но захваченная материальными вопросами церковь потеряла из виду, что учение Его применимо для исцеления больных, и приняла только частично его приказ идти по следам его.

В 1866 году Мэри Бэкер Эдди раскрыла Христианскую Науку. Тщательно проверив и затем доказав свое открытие на практике, она дала человечеству эту ново-старую религию практического Христианства в своей книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Изучая Христианскую Науку, человек познает новый смысл ценностей, причем материальность уступает место духовности. Он покидает свои материальные верования постольку, поскольку начинает понимать истинную природу Бога, понимать, что Бог есть "бестелесный, божественный, сущий, бесконечный Разум, Дух, Душа, Принцип, Жизнь, Истина, Любовь" (Science and Health, стр. 465), и что духовный человек есть Его подобие.

Но,—может кто нибудь спросить,—какое собственно отношение имеет духовный человек ко мне теперь? Я интересуюсь настоящим и моей связью с настоящим. Мэтр. Эдди дает нам следующие наставления: (там-же, стр 495) "Пусть в вашем понимании жизни вами руководит Христианская Наука, а не ваши телесные чувства, и тогда понимание ваше вытеснит заблуждение Истиной, заменит смертность бессмертием и утвердит дисгармонию гармонией." Далее, она-же пишет в Miscellaneous Writings (стр. 150): "'Если Бог за нас, кто против нас.' Если Он с нами, то край дороге превращается в святилище, а пустыня в место отдохновения, засвидетельствованное живыми свидетелями факта, что 'Бог есть любовь.'"

Что Бог вполне обеспечивает Своих детей, можно видеть из следующего случая. Одна студентка Христианской Науки давно страдала от одиночества, не имея никого, кто бы ей был близок по духу. По временам это одиночество казалось совершенно нестерпимым. Однажды вечером она стала искать в Библии какое-нибудь послание, которое бы помогло ей в разрешении ее проблемы. Внимание ее было привлечено следующими словами: (Песни Соломона 2:4) "Он ввел меня в Дом вина, и знамя Его надо мною—любовь." Тут же ей вспомнились слова Мэтр Эдди на странице 2 Science and Health "Будем ли мы молить бьющий фонтан о большем обилии тогда как уж он дает нам больше, нежели мы можем принять." Она тогда поняла, что если она станет отражать в себе бесконечную любовь, то она выиграет для себя хорошие дружественные отношения с кем нибудь. Но прежде всего она должна была признать, что дар Божьей любви неизмерим. Очень скоро одиночество ее прекратилось, проблема ее разрешилась именно так, как это было для нее правильно. Но случилось это после того, как она поняла, что духовная любовь не замыкается в пределах конечных личных чувств.

Таким-же образом бывают удовлетворены нужды тогда ни было потребности человека, если только он начинает проникаться сознанием, что Бог всеведущ и всесущ. Духовный человек,—не сходный с той смертной подделкой, которую мы думаем видеть в нашем чувственном представлении,—духовный человек отражает в себе Бога во всех его способах проявления. Каждое хорошее качество, выраженное в жизни человеческой, свидетельствует об истинной природе человека, как Божьего подобия. Никакие обстоятельства не могут изменить или осквернить веры человека в добро, ибо в сознании его утвердилась правда о том, что человек неразлучен с Богом. Духовный свет, приходящий вместе с осознанием этого факта, озаряет путь идущих понимание Христово и, благодаря этому, они действительно могут познавать в своей собственной жизни полную основательность ликующих слов Давида: "Я ни в чем не буду нуждаться."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получены путем письменного обращения в Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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President Fails to Elude New Deal Midwest Chiefs

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL TRAIN en route to the Pacific Coast, Sept. 23—Despite a train schedule plainly designed to permit the President's special to burrow its way like a mole from Hyde Park to Cheyenne, Wyo., local and national politicians clambered on board at the first daylight stop.

All the way down to Chicago had journeyed Gov. Roy L. Cochrane of Nebraska, a loyal Administration Democrat as contrasted with Senator Edward R. Burke of the same state was a co-leader of the fight against the President's court plan and has gone into opposition on most issues. He boarded the train eagerly and rode back to Omaha, where the special train was to arrive late at night.

Governor Cochrane's presence indicated that local party leaders still respect the President's political pull at the grass roots, and are anxious to remain on good terms with Washington. It is to produce just such evidence as this that the trip was made, among other motives.

Also boarding the special at Chicago to make contact with the President were Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, Senator William H. Dieterich of Illinois, Mayor Edward J. Kelly and Pat Nash, Democratic National Committeeman, the leaders of the formidable Chicago machine. Howard Hunter, regional WPA director, also boarded the train.

That the protagonists of the famous Nash-Kelly machine were among the first to board the train emphasizes once again the dependence of the New Deal, with all its reforming plans, upon old-fashioned, ruthless city machines.

Governor Horner, who successfully fought the Kelly machine at his last election, is along with Governor Lehman of New York, one of the [illegible] and suggested Jewish leaders in the country, [illegible] is most welcome [illegible] the Ku Klux Klan controversy.

Although the political atmosphere, [illegible] is to thicken as the special [illegible] reached Chicago, it did not disturb the [illegible] schedule, which does not permit for presidential appearances or back platform rallys before cheering crowds.

Only at Cheyenne, Wyo., is this most unusual train scheduled to emerge from its hitherto of silence and even there it is to be rather late at night. Radio horns which usually protrude like rabbit's ears from the rear car are now retracted like the landing gear of a big airplane. The absence of crowds and enthusiasm does not necessarily indicate a coolness toward Mr. Roosevelt. It was simply the deliberate arrangement of the trip. Had the leader command wished to whip up enthusiasm, they had but to notify the Democratic precinct captains along the way.

This is frequently the way of presidential trains before they cross the Mississippi, and was very much the case in 1936 when Mr. Roosevelt last went to the Pacific. Thus this itinerary is one big hop, skip and jump to Wyoming, where the President begins to zigzag around greeting groups in cities, visiting the Yellowstone and making his way slowly to the coast, with one big speech and plenty of campaigning.

Mr. Roosevelt, who himself calls it an "intake" trip, evidently considers he knows eastern opinion well enough to refrain from talking to party leaders or taking the decibel temperature of crowds.

But the President is closely following the newspaper reactions and sends his valet back to the club car to pick up late copies of local papers. The first journal to confront him after he left last night was one carrying a stinging cartoon about Mr. Justice Black and the Ku Klux Klan.

All the paraphernalia of a real political trip are on the train, including in particular 21 representative newspapermen.

Mussolini's Son Slips Into N. Y., Evading 'Reds'

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Successfully thwarting previously announced plans for a communist anti-fascist demonstration, Vittorio Mussolini, 20-year-old youngest son of the Italian Premier, was virtually smuggled ashore under heavy police guard upon his arrival from Italy today.

Young Mussolini, en route to Hollywood to learn the motion picture business, was taken from the Italian liner Rex at quarantine, put in a special cutter, and hurried to an unheralded pier. Two police boats went out with the cutter and escorted it in, and at the pier was an extra detail of 50 policemen.

Meanwhile, crowds of Italians and other well-wishers gathered at the Rex's regular pier, 20 blocks away, were disappointed as the liner pulled in, more than an hour after its star passenger had been swallowed up in Manhattan traffic.

If disappointing to any anti-fascists who had planned a display of public protests, this secret landing also was understood to have annoyed Hal Roach, Hollywood producer under whose wing the younger Mussolini will study.

The landing meant no shipboard interviews were to be had, and it left news photographers with only poorly exposed plates. The press was in the regular cutter which went out to meet the Rex, but on reaching the ship they found young Mussolini and his party just pulling away with its police escort.

Il Duce's son stood at the rail and posed a fascist salute for the cameramen, but the distance was great, the light was poor, and both cutters rocked continuously. Arriving with Signor Mussolini were the Italian Ambassador, Fulvio Suvich.

Big Foreign Trek Pre-1900

Foreign immigration into the United States was heaviest before 1900.

Steam Accepts Streamlining

Design for Baltimore & Ohio Locomotive
Construction Started, Tests Yet to Come

Split-Drive Engine Ordered by Rail System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23—Steam's answer to the bid of Diesel power for supremacy of the rails in America is seen in the newly planned 5000-horsepower locomotive now under construction for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Its designers assert that the new leviathan will be able to make 100 miles per hour hauling a 14-car train. It will weigh 400,000 pounds, and at full power will consume more than 8000 gallons of water an hour. Builders hope to have it in operation by March, 1938.

But the most radical feature of all, in the opinion of railroad observers, is the departure from a single power unit type, typical of locomotives previously designed. Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O., casually remarked a year ago that the ideal engine would be one having a separate power unit for each set of driving wheels.

Meanwhile, two young California engineers, William and George Besler, had been working several years on a light-weight steam power plant and had developed one which seemed to have possibilities for just such a plan. It offered increased service, higher speed and greater economy, with added comfort.

The Besler brothers first came into prominence when they staged a series of flights with a steam-powered airplane in 1933, but most of their serious work has been with steam power units for land travel.

This year the B. & O. and the Besler Systems got together, with the result that Daniel Willard now feels his road can achieve with steam and streamlining better results than are attainable through use of Diesel-electric engines. The new B. & O. locomotive will have eight drive wheels, each pair with four sylinders instead of two, mounted in pairs at either end of the engine. In this way, it is contended, the strains inherent at high speeds, particularly the pounding of rails caused by present huge driving rods and counterbalances in the wheels, will be more evenly distributed. Curves will be more easily negotiated.

Mr. Willard is himself an old-time engine driver, and it will be remembered that two years ago when he saw the new "Lord Baltimore" with its stream-lined apron and sides he commanded, "Take that stuff off. If we're going to have an engine, let's have it look like an engine. I don't want any skirts on my locomotives."

Great hopes are pinned on the new model. If successful, the B. & O., one of America's pioneer roads, will have again taken the lead in modern railroading, for with all the publicity granted to streamlining and to Diesel and electric engines, engineering authorities still feel that the answer to improved railroading lies in steam. The added weight necessary for streamlining is felt by some to more than offset the gains achieved at speeds higher than are ordinarily employed. The field for the Diesel engine is meanwhile felt to lie within the switching yard, where reduced noise and smoke inside city limits are important factors.

Migration Data On the Iroquois Found by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 23—Prompt beliefs relative to the migratory course of the Iroquois Indians in Pennsylvania may be changed because of findings made by a Works Progress Administration project sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission in Somerset County.

The exploration, headed by Dr. Donald A. Cadzow, already has disclosed 22 burials, 225 pits for refuse or storage, outlines of 32 houses and of one palisade. The site is about 1000 feet above the Youghiony River.

It was indicated that one or more of the many Indian villages discovered in the state may be reconstructed by the Historical Commission. One of these is near Great Crossings, where Washington forded the Youghieny on his ill-fated expedition of the forks of the Ohio.

The archaeological value of the explorations depends on the findings indicating the actual course of the Iroquois migration. Students have long differed as to the course of migration by some branches of the tribe.

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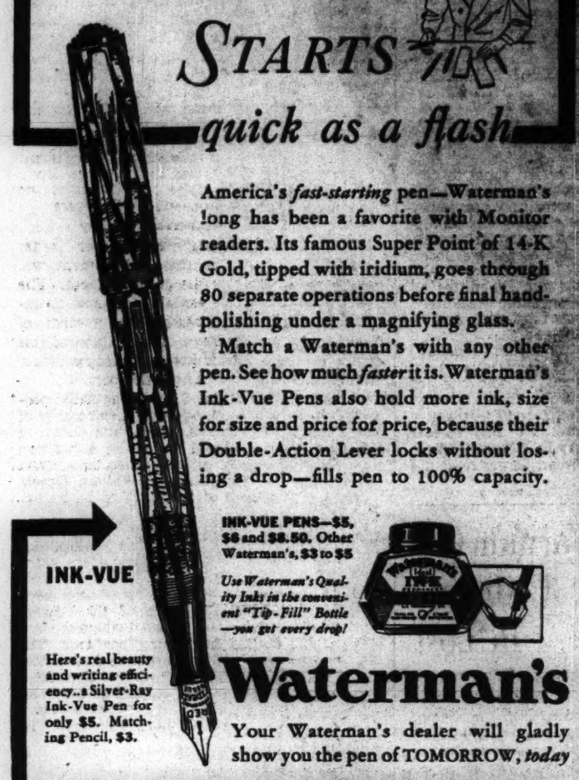

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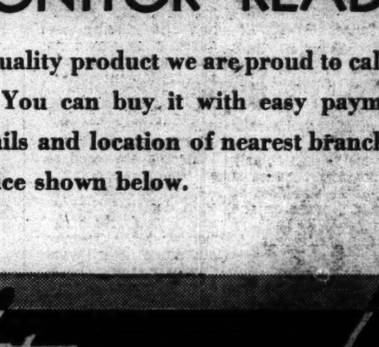

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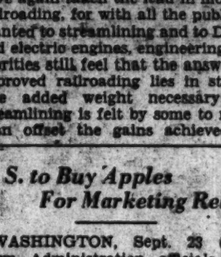

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Mt. Holyoke Inducts Ham As New Head

First Male President of Pioneer Women's College Is From Yale

Second Century

Dr. Ham Pledges Loyalty to Ideals of Progress as 101st Year Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 23—Dr. Roswell Gray Ham of Yale University, whose nomination as the first male president of Mt. Holyoke College, succeeding President Mary E. Woolley, aroused bitter protest from alumnae, was inducted into office this morning at the convocation which opened the college's 101st year.

Only members of the college community and directors of the alumnae association were present in Chapin auditorium to hear Dr. Ham's presidential address.

Alva Morrison of Boston, president of the board of trustees, presented the keys, seal and charter of the college to the new president. Dr. David E. Adams, professor of religion, gave the invocation, and, preceding the induction ceremony, Dr. Harriet M. Allyn, academic dean, spoke briefly on "The Opening of the Second Century."

When Dr. Ham was chosen a year ago to succeed President Woolley, who had directed the college since 1900, concerted opposition to his confirmation was brought by a group of alumnae. They insisted that the pioneer women's college should continue under a woman's control.

Defending the action of the trustees, Mr. Morrison declared that as a pioneer in education the college "has always been ready to depart from tradition when such a course appeared to be required by existing circumstances."

A "Committee of One Hundred" was organized by the protesting faction, but their arguments failed to reverse the decision of the trustees to engage the young English professor.

Dr. Ham is a native of California, graduated from the University of California in 1914. He served as an English instructor there and at the University of Washington until the United States entered the World War.

During the war he served as a lieutenant and captain in the Marine Corps, and in 1920 joined the faculty of Yale Graduate School as an instructor. Five years later he received his doctorate in English literature. In 1934 he became an associate professor. He took over his Mt. Holyoke duties last July.

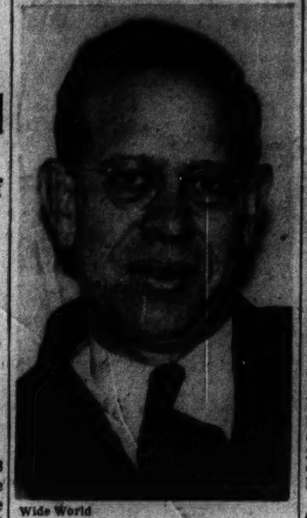
In receiving the keys, seal and charter of the college from Mr. Morrison, the new president replied:

"I accept these symbols of office with a deep sense of the obligation that they imply. To me the keys connote a mind open to all the ways of spiritual growth and intellectual progress, and only closed when, according to the custom of the founders of this college, we set apart moments for quiet thought and devotion.

"The charter I take to be symbolic was implicit in the foundation of the high purpose of service that the college and in the articles of its governance. The seal shall to me be a symbol of Mount Holyoke's 100 completed years under inspired leadership.

"With God's help I shall strive with all my power to keep the future worthy of the past, and the pages clean."

Storm Center



Wide World

Dr. Roswell G. Ham
New President of Mt. Holyoke Women's College

Co-operative Bank Officials Predict Real Estate Boom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 23—Several hundred Massachusetts co-operative bank officials, meeting at the New Ocean House today, listened to prominent leaders in their field predict that the banking world stood on the threshold of its biggest year since the market crash of 1929.

Behind them . . . shuttered windows . . . locked doors . . . deposits rolling out instead of in, mingled into a gloomy background of the last few years that no banker cared to recall. Before them . . . prospects were seen of higher interest rates on deposits and the resumption of rising building costs pulling up real estate values until the next real boom period expected in the early 1940's.

For not in seven locust years has Phillip A. Damon, president of the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League and presiding officer at today's convention of the league, seen such activity in home building trades or watched customers stepping up to the cash windows of banks so briskly with the intention of financing homes.

Slack Taken Up

Although the fall home building has dropped off from the high levels of last spring and early summer, Mr. Damon felt certain that the slack was rapidly being taken up by increasing activities in the sales of older residents. Thus, a sound basis is being laid, he said, "for a much greater volume of new construction and higher property values."

The reasons for Mr. Damon's optimism concerning the co-operative banking outlook were not visible in figures on the actual numbers of shareholders, the amounts still tied up in foreclosed properties or in the actual number of borrowers as compared with two to three years ago. It is seen, however, in the tremendous increases in actual sums loaned by co-operative banks for home building.

It seemed somewhat of a paradox that even though there were 410,000 persons in 1934 either borrowing or putting money into co-operative banks compared with an estimated 400,000 for 1937, Mr. Damon should still envisage the current year as the best since 1929. The big difference comes in the quality of loans. In 1934, co-operative banks loaned $27,000,000. In 1936, this sum rose to $56,000,000.

Tax Rate in Somerville Is Kept Down to $44.30

In Boston Today

Somerville Tax Rate Announced

After waiting three months beyond the official announcement date to hear the sad news, Somerville residents today learned that their 1937 tax rate is $44.30 or $2.40 more than last year.

The rate was announced this morning after every last straw was taken to keep the tax rate down by an administration that campaigned two years ago under the slogan, "Les Knox, less taxes." Last year, Mayor Leslie A. Knox was compelled to raise the tax rate in his first year in office.

The new rate produces several complications in government affairs. First, it was kept down $2.85 by an appeal to the tax commissioner to allow Somerville to take into consideration about $300,000 owed to it by other cities for welfare relief. There is no guarantee that Somerville will be paid for several years.

Another complication is that applicants for tax abatements must have their statements in by Oct. 1. By the looks of things, they will not have their tax bills by that date. The original date of announcing tax rates set by law is June 14.

Delay was occasioned by controversies over the expenditure of $1,000,000 under WPA contracts.

Auto Insurance Surplus $1,177,243

Automobile insurance companies collected a surplus of $1,177,243 over their combined expenses and profit allowance last year, Edmund S. Cogswell, deputy commissioner of insurance, testified today at the hearing on compulsory automobile rates for 1938.

This statement, at the fourth day of the sessions being held in the Public Works Building in Nashua Street, brought the question from Frederic H. Chase, counsel for the insurance companies which are protesting that the rates are too low, whether this figure was for both stock and mutual companies. Attorney Chase was counsel for the 42 stock insurance companies which challenged the 1937 rates in the Supreme Court.

The deputy commissioner said that most of the excess profits accrued to the mutual companies and a larger figure than that cited was paid out in dividends.

Mr. Chase made a determined attack on the competency of state insurance examiners in general and of an examiner John Mahoney in particular. Counsel spent considerable time bringing out the total of Mr. Mahoney's experience in this field. To the examiner's statement that he had spent the past eight years in the department and had examined 5000 claims, Mr. Chase contended that his total time on the work could be confined to two years.

Autumn Makes Official Debut

Fall came officially to Boston today. Its arrival ushers in the season of changing color in the foliage, crisp mornings and cool nights. At some points in New Hampshire red has begun to appear in tree tops, and at Mt. Washington today the first snow of the season was reported.

With the change in the season, unofficial forecasts pointed to a winter with temperatures below normal, lasting snow and conditions which should delight winter sports enthusiasts.

Curley Case Again In Superior Court

Former Gov. James M. Curley and Joseph Santosuosso, who by a decision of the Supreme Court one week ago must answer in Superior Court to charges that they received $50,000 of an $85,000 settlement claim against the city of Boston in 1933, when Mr. Curley was Mayor, filed motions for jury issues in Superior Court today.

Mr. Santosuosso also filed a motion to amend his answer to the complaint brought by the city.

Mr. Curley in his questions wants a jury to decide whether it was agreed between him and Mr. Santosuosso that Mr. Curley, as mayor, had used his position and influence to settle the suit against the city and also whether there was an agreement that a payment out of the proceeds should be made to him for so acting.

Mr. Curley asks also, if answers to these questions are in the affirmative, how much money was paid to him out of the $50,000 alleged to have been retained by Mr. Santosuosso in the settlement of the General Equipment Corporation's claim against the city.

In his questions, Mr. Santosuosso asks an answer on whether the then Mayor brought about the settlement for $35,000 and if the answer is in the affirmative, did he, Santosuosso, pay the mayor and what amount.

In his amendment, Mr. Santosuosso maintains the city is not entitled to attack the validity of the judgment for $85,000 and that when that amount was paid in satisfaction to the General Equipment Corporation the city was no longer entitled to any part of it.

In its case against the two men, the bill in equity of the city alleges that although an agent informed Mr. Santosuosso the company was willing to settle the suit for $30,000, Mr. Curley approved settlement for $85,000. For this, the bill declares, Mr. Curley received approximately $30,000.

Council Confirms New Chief Justice

Representative John P. Higgins was unanimously confirmed by the Executive Council today as Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

Carrying with it a salary of $13,000 the post also permits retirement at the age of 70 on three-quarters pay, a provision taken advantage of a week ago by Justice Walter Perley Hall, retiring after 25 years of service in the court.

The new appointee will not take the oath of office until Oct. 1, it was announced today in the executive offices, in order that he may clear up his affairs in Washington and resign his place as Representative from the 11th Congressional district.

Mr. Higgins' confirmation, making him the youngest chief justice in the history of the State, occurred only a few minutes after the Council had met in executive session. He was named a week ago to the office by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. By law, a week must elapse before confirmation by the Council.

The new justice was serving his second term in Congress, to which he had been sent after 10 years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Recently he was conspicuously mentioned as a possible candidate for the highly competitive post of Mayor of Boston.

Two other appointees of the Governor were confirmed by the Council: Frank G. Allen, former Governor, as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, and Joseph McKenney of Boston as member of the State Ballot Commission.

Stylist

By a Staff Photographer

M. Lucien Lelong
Visitor From Paris Fashion Salons

French Couturier For Individuality More Than Style

There is no reason for Paris to quarrel with Hollywood or New York over which is the style center of the world, Lucien Lelong, noted French couturier, said here today.

"Good taste has no nationality," declared M. Lelong, who has traveled more than 10,000 miles by air around the United States in the last two weeks as an ambassador of good-will from the French fashion creators.

In Boston just for the day, M. Lelong had a luncheon engagement with Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and the city's leading merchants. Later he planned to visit several of the large stores and to broadcast over the radio between 5 and 5:15 over station WEEI.

"We all," said M. Lelong, "belong to the same family and there is no need for any ill-feeling. Kings are things of the past so why should we talk of style kings?

"The aim of couturier on both sides of the Atlantic is to put woman at her best. A woman is well-dressed when everything—hat, shoes, bag, gown—is in harmony and nothing stands out to attract attention. She must give the impression of harmony and perfection."

Women, in M. Lelong's opinion, should dress not according to type but in keeping with their individuality. "Don't go around with a yardstick to find out how long your skirt should be," he advised. "Study yourself and dress accordingly." Perfumes, too, he said, should fit the person and not be changed with various types of costumes.

He entered the style business in 1914 but had to postpone his first opening for five years because two days before it was scheduled he was called off to war. He wears Legion of Honor and War Cross decorations in his lapel, but professes to have little interest in his own clothes. He wears only navy or grey, always with a French blue shirt, and is "very fond of old clothes."

Fashions are one of the leading French industries, touching directly some 200,000 workers, M. Lelong said. He is president of the couturiers' syndicate, which covers workers in about 100 style establishments.

Liquor Ads Censored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23—Cutlar Moore, chairman of the North Carolina State Liquor Commission, has announced that after Oct. 1 the board would censor all liquor advertising in North Carolina publications. The notice said that all art pictures such as a man holding a glass in his hand or pictures of anything other than a bottle would not be allowed.

Czech Shoe Imports Menace N. E. Mills?

Attleboro Member of Congress Says Liberal Terms of Proposed Trade Pact Will Spell Disaster to Many Towns—Expert Reviews Situation

Will the Czechoslovakian shoe pinch?

New England today was in the anomalous position of wanting wholeheartedly to respond to the plea made in Boston Monday by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in favor of a freer world trade.

With guns already booming in some parts of the world and with tenseness evident in other sections, the Secretary's assurances that reciprocal trade agreements would eliminate some of war's tinder were taken to heart.

Too, Yankee-land recalled the historical fact that when world trade was freest this section prospered most. When tariff walls went up, or embargoes left sails furled, Yankee ships decayed. New England prospered.

But yesterday and today some of the effects of a freer world trade were brought vividly home to New England as the Committee for Reciprocity Information held hearings in Washington on the question of a treaty on shoes with Czechoslovakia.

Some charged such a treaty would injure New England's traditional and highly profitable shoe industry.

Others pointed out that the economic well-being of Czechoslovakia is of paramount importance to all democracies, because the nation is in a geographic key position in Europe, quite surrounded by dictatorships.

The United States being a democracy, this question will probably finally lie with national and New England sentiment.

To portray the full picture The Christian Science Monitor today presents with the news from Washington, a background story of the Czechoslovakian situation. This background material was assembled by a Washington authority on international trade.

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably never before in the history of the world have there been as many artificial barriers affecting international trade in leather footwear as are in evidence today, according to a study of the international production and trade in leather footwear just made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Following in the wake of tariffs, have come import quota systems, compensatory imports, further intensified by fluctuations in foreign exchange, and the prohibitions adopted concerning the transfer of gold and gold currencies.

Of the 16,000,000 pairs of leather shoes which entered into the export trade of the world in 1912 approximately 90 per cent originated in six countries with the United States ac-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—A direct picture of the consequences to New England, of allowing Czechoslovakian shoes to enter the United States under liberal terms of a reciprocal trade agreement was painted here today for the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R.), of North Attleboro, Mass., told the committee that increasing foreign importations "will make deserted villages and towns in New England."

"The bulk of goods to be considered are manufactured in New England," he told the committee in a letter. "There is only one purpose of the consideration and that is to lower the duty rates so that there may be a larger influx of goods from abroad. Lower rates mean that lower

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

South American Ship Line to Use Boston as Port

Coincident with arrival at Boston today of the French liner de Grasse from Havre and Southampton, on her second visit this season in the enlarged service offered Boston this year by the French Line, announcement was made that another new steamship service had been obtained for this port.

Advantages of Boston as a port were beginning to be recognized more generally, Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, declared in announcing monthly sailings to Boston of the Essco-Brodin Line from Buenos Aires, Arg., and Santos, Brazil. Efforts to interest passenger lines operating to English Channel ports in a Boston service brought "experimental" voyages, and this year the French Line increased the calls at Boston.

The newest service is particularly pleasing to port boosters because it comes direct to Boston and goes to New York afterward. Vessels on the service are 13-knot ships, built in 1937, primarily for movement of freight but having limited passenger accommodations. A schedule has been made up for eight months, the first ship in the new service being the motorship Tercero, sailing from Buenos Aires Dec. 14, Santos, Dec. 18, and due to reach Boston Jan. 6. This adds a regular service to New England from Brazilian and River Plate ports, with Norton Lilly & Co., representing the line at Boston.

The De Grasse was expected to reach port yesterday with about 70 passengers for this port, but was delayed by adverse weather at sea. She tied up at Commonwealth Pier today.

Farnum Charges Codman Guilt In 'Lost' Books

Disappearance of the books and records of the Codman Hill Construction Company last May, just prior to the Finance Commission's investigation of the management of the White Fund, "is not only strong, but convincing proof that those books and records contained evidence of a highly incriminating character," George R. Farnum, special counsel for the commission, declared today.

In the second of a series of reports to the commission on the Codman Hill case, this one discussing the "real character" of the contracting firm, Mr. Farnum stated that had the missing books been produced, they would have shown not only padded bills paid by the city, but fraudulent dealings "and what became of the illicit profits." This report, like the first of a few days ago, was accepted by the signatures of all members of the commission.

Piecing scattered testimony given at the 11-week public hearing "in logical sequence," Attorney Farnum then declared that during the year and a half preceding the investigation when the Codman Hill company did much of its work for the city, approximately $100,000 was withdrawn from the firm's bank account that "could not be accounted for." In that same period, Mr. Farnum reported, $35,000 was traced from the company to the account of William J. Driscoll, its president.

Important Questions Ignored

When Mr. Driscoll was placed on the stand before the Finance Commission after his release from jail at the end of August "it was significant," Mr. Farnum stated, "that not a question was put to him by his counsel concerning any of these suspicious and mysterious withdrawals.

"Additionally," he continued, "at no time did the Mayor in his statements, testimony or otherwise make even a passing reference to them. For that matter, he never at any time mentioned the missing books."

(Mr. Driscoll and Thomas J. Flanagan, accountant for the company, were found guilty of contempt of court for failure to produce the books June 9, find $500 apiece and committed to jail. Mr. Flanagan served about three weeks and Mr. Driscoll about two months.)

Books and Records Gone

Turning to the actual work done for the White Fund by the Codman Hill company, Mr. Farnum discussed the testimony given by Mark Linenthal, an engineer engaged by the Finance Commission to make a study of this work. At best, Mr. Farnum said, Mr. Linenthal—without any books and records available—could make only a "rough approximation" of work done and charges rendered. Mr. Linenthal's estimates on bills actually checked were "extremely conservative," Mr. Farnum reported. (Mr. Linenthal testified that of 17 average bills which he examined there was an overcharge against the city of 120 per cent.)

"Certainly a concern that fraudulently makes away with its books and records as its work and charges cannot be accurately checked is in no position to complain of this method," Mr. Farnum added.

His report raised a question as to why the city law department assigned A. W. Benoit, an expert engineer, to likewise examine the work done by the Codman Hill firm at extra cost to taxpayers instead of calling upon Edward W. Roemer,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Watt Predicts Labor Merger In Two Years

C. I. O. Membership Gain Called Key to Ending A. F. of L. Schism

Leaders Warned

Rank and File Will Not Let Personal Rifts Weaken Labor Long, He Says

The two opposing labor factions, the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., will unite into one powerful unit within two years, Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, confidently predicted today.

Mr. Watt has steadfastly held to the belief that the present schism would be healed eventually, despite all reports to the contrary. Contending that organized labor cannot long survive a continued split within its ranks, he said the predicted reunion will come following one of two developments:

1. When the C. I. O. actually gains the membership it now claims.

2. When one or the other group receives a series of setbacks at the hands of iron-willed employers.

Membership Is Key

The Massachusetts labor leader believes the first development will actually be the deciding factor. The C. I. O., he explained, is now claiming a membership of upwards of 3,000,000. Yet a large portion of this figure is composed of pledges rather than dues-paying members.

When the C. I. O. actually possesses a dues-paying membership of more than 3,000,000, the John L. Lewis faction will be in a position to bargain at least on an equal basis with the forces of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., he explained.

Mr. Watt declared the C. I. O. probably will reach the 3,000,000 figure in dues-paying members within six months.

He averred both sides have been delaying a healing of the present schism while they maneuver into strategic bargaining positions. The C. I. O. certainly will be in a better position to exact compromises from the A. F. of L. leaders if they can present records of a powerful membership based upon dues paid, he said.

Unlike many other A. F. of L. leaders, Mr. Watt has refused to adopt a militant attitude toward the C. I. O., being ready at all times to hold open the door to potential future reunion activities.

Watt Favors Unity

The Massachusetts secretary has been criticized in some quarters for his conciliatory stand toward the C. I. O., but Mr. Watt contends the American labor movement must be united to survive, although the present agitation has helped to increase unionization. In addition, Mr. Watt has always argued there is room within the A. F. of L. for the two types of labor organization activity, namely, the craft organizations favored by the A. F. of L., and the industrial or one industry unions being set up under the C. I. O.

Despite his failure to fight the C. I. O., or undoubtedly because of it, Mr. Watt is one of the chief candidates to succeed Edward F. McGrady as Assistant Secretary of Labor. Although there is some doubt among many Massachusetts labor leaders that Mr. Watt would accept the appointment if offered, the fact that he had been considered for the post has increased his stature as a national labor leader.

Also, his election as the American labor representative on the Governing Board of the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switz., has helped his development as a labor leader.

Mr. Watt deemed it possible for the labor schism to be healed without the removal of either of the two factional leaders, Mr. Green or Mr. Lewis. But he predicted either would be deposed eventually by the workers themselves, if the schism is continued beyond a reasonable length of time.

The present trouble is not one between the rank and file workers who, of course, stand to gain in organized strength once unity is obtained, he added. Rather it is between the leaders, who must soon bring the conflict to an end, he concluded.

Daylight Saving Prepares for Exit

Saturday night is the time to turn your clocks and watches back one hour, if you want to be in step with the rest of the world next Sunday morning.

Railroad pundits have set 2 a. m., Sunday, as the official zero hour for changing timepieces and putting Daylight Saving Time in mothballs until next summer. The choice of 2 a. m. is not quite clear, considering the ratio of persons abroad at that hour and those asleep, but 2 a. m. is precedent by the railroads, take it or leave it.

However, no harm will be done if you twirl the hour hand back 60 minutes when you're ready for bed.

But—don't put it off to Sunday morning. There are those who have procrastinated—with some embarassment—when they arrived at church an hour ahead of the service and found the doors still locked.

Court to End Connecticut Road Squabble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23—The Superior Court is being asked to settle a Republican-Democratic fight over control of highway construction in Connecticut. Republican legislators, who nodded while a reorganization bill for which they voted turned highway building over to a new department of public works, are now among those heading a move to have the courts restore the highway department to full control.

John A. Macdonald, highway commissioner, is a Republican. Robert A. Hurley, public works commissioner, is a Democrat. In spite of denials that the court case has "anything to do with politics," it is being watched by politicians of both parties for its partisan implications.

Connecticut spends more money, more than $20,000,000 a year, on roads than any other state activ-

The Week in Connecticut

ity. In the pending court action the Rural Roads Improvement Association, complainant, asserts that the laws governing its expenditure are now confused and the interests of small towns jeopardized. They seek a declaratory judgment to straighten out the tangle and let it be known "who is boss" of road building.

The Rural Roads Improvement Association is an organization of small town officials who in 1931 got the General Assembly to vote $3,000,000 annually for improvement of dirt roads. Its leaders are Republicans, spokesmen for the small-town Republican interests in the General Assembly. Most of them are present or former members of the Legislature.

When Gov. Wilbur L. Cross asked for the establishing of a department of public works to oversee building construction at state institutions neither he, nor apparently anyone else, thought that it might include highways. The bill, however, gave the commission of public works control over "real assets" of the state. Attorney General Edward J. Daly interpreted this to include roads as well as buildings.

Now, although the highway department still draws plans for highways, they are subject to approval by Mr. Hurley. The public works department also lets the contracts and supervises the construction work. Older statutes, presumably superseded by the new law, say that the highway commissioner shall do all these things. The rural people say they want the court to settle it.

* * *

GOP Reorganizes

Reorganization of the Republican Party machinery, pending since the passing of J. Henry Roraback last spring, moved this week toward definite action. The Republican State Central Committee will meet Sept. 29 to name a chairman, successor to Mr. Roraback, and two candidates are now in the field.

First boom was launched for former State Senator Benjamin P. Harwood of Chester, wealthy farmer, and candidate in 1936 for state comptroller. Republican women and the Young Republican organization lined up behind him. It looked for a day or two as if Mr. Harwood would be

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, becoming slightly warmer tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds; generally fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	64	Minneapolis	70	88
Bermuda	74	80	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	66	68	New York	64	68
Denver	64	82	Norfolk	66	72
Helena	42	56	Philadelphia	58	74
Jacksonville	80	114	St. Louis	72	92
Los Angeles	64	70	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	80	88	Washington	56	76

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 23.
B—Maximum Sept. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:36 p. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Friday, 2:22 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:11 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You." Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"To Quito and Back," starring Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—

Warner Oland.

"Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians. Fenway: 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan on Broadway," with Fenway: 1:15, 5:40, 8:05. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8.

Modern—
"Stella Dallas," starring Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Anne Shirley and Alan Hale. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Footloose Heiress," 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Girl Overboard," with Gloria Stuart. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Knight Without Armor," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. Also "March of Time." 2, 5:10, 9:20. Tomorrow: "Born Reckless," with Brian Donlevy, Barton MacLane and Rochelle Hudson. Also "Stella Dallas," with Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles and Anne Shirley.

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Tremont—
"Sing, Baby Sing," with the Ritz Brothers and Alice Faye. 8:45, 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 5:16, 8:20. Also "Give Me Your Heart," starring Kay Francis. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Tomorrow: Freddie Bartholomew in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Also "Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power.

Exeter—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Parnell." 3, 5:38, 8:35. Also "Coronation." 2:10, 5:08, 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby and Martha Raye in "Double or Nothing." 9, 11:40 a. m., 3:30, 6, 7:40, 10:20. Stage: Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Tyrone Power and Sonja Henie 10 a. m., 12:36, 3:12, 5:44, 9. Also "Annapolis Salute." 11:27 a. m., 2:03, 4:39. Preview tonight at 9:11 and 10:19 of "Vogues of 1938," starring Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett.

Music

WPA Music Project—
Commonwealth Symphony and State Chorus present "The Beatitudes." Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge. (Admission charge.) 8:15.

Adult Recreation Project—
Drama Fiesta; State Trio. Jamaica Plain Community Theater, Recreation Center, 320 Lamartine Street. 8:15.

Radio Programs

Page 10

Uptown—
"Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:50, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Super-Sleuth," with Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Love Under Fire," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. Also "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne.

State and Orpheum—
"Lost Horizon," starring Ronald Colman. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:45, 7:25, 9:55. Also Pete Smith's "Golf Mistakes." Tomorrow: "Dead End," starring Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea, Humphrey Bogart and others. Also "It Can't Last Forever," with Ralph Bellamy and Betty Furness.

University—
"Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold. 2:45, 6, 9:25. Also "Marry the Girl," with Mary Boland and Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Boston—
"Saturday's Heroes," featuring Van Heflin and Marian Marsh. 11 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:55, 10:30. Stage: Milton Berle, with his radio show.

Fine Arts—
"Spanish Earth." 1:40, 3:20, 5:05, 6:50, 8:30, 10:05. Also "News of the Day." 1, 2:40, 4:10, 6, 7:40, 9:15.

South Station Theater—
"Hong Kong Travelogue," "Our Gang," "Jean Sargent," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Boston Concert Band under the direction of William Barrington-Sargent. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the French Rooms, by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Bill Nye Tablet Dedicated at His Maine Birthplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHIRLEY, Maine, Sept. 23—A memorial tablet erected to the memory of "Bill" Nye, the humorist, and placed on the site of his birthplace in the little Piscataquis County town of Shirley was dedicated today. Justice James H. Hudson of the Maine Supreme Court, a resident of Piscataquis County, presided at the dedicatory services and the address was given by Dr. Shailer Mathews of Chicago, dean emeritus of Chicago Divinity school and a summer resident of Monson, Maine. Funds for erection of the tablet were provided by the Piscataquis Historical Society.

Edgar Wilson Nye was the son of Franklin and Eliza Loring Nye natives of Maine.

When Nye was about 3 years old his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, where they were subject to all the hardships of pioneers.

Nye began his first literary work as a correspondent for a small weekly newspaper published in Wyoming where he was a member of the bar. After marrying Miss Fanny T. Smith of Laramie, Wyo., he studied law but was not outstandingly successful and later removed to New York state, having already achieved wide popularity through his humorous contributions to the press. With James Whitcomb Riley he made frequent tours of the country giving lectures and readings.

In Boston Today

Company Ignores Mediation Board

Officers of a carriage factory at Leominster, Mass., did not appear at the offices of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today, as requested by the board, and therefore face the possibility of being subpoenaed on Monday.

Some of the 350 employees of the F. A. Whitney Carriage Company have been on strike since Aug. 16. Officers of the company and of the Carriage and Furniture Workers' Union, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, have conferred several times at the State House.

But yesterday the company balked at the State board's proposal that the dispute be turned over to the board for arbitration. Today, according to state officials, the company representatives did not answer a request to appear and Clarence Barnes, their counsel, told the board he "couldn't get in touch" with his clients.

The arbitration board replied with an ultimatum that if the officers including B. H. Hayes, president of the firm, don't appear voluntarily tomorrow, they will be summoned to appear on Monday. Meanwhile, Ralph M. Goldstein, counsel for the union, said the union has agreed to arbitrate and lauded the work of the state board.

Somerville Plans New Street Signs

The Federal Government has been asked to appropriate $20,000 for a street naming and numbering project in Somerville as part of a WPA program, it was revealed today.

Following confusion over a long period, Representative Arthur D. Healey, expressed belief that the money would be well spent. He gave as an illustration the fact that the Northern Artery starts out as Somerville Avenue, then becomes Medford Street, McGrath Highway, Fellsway East and finally Fellsway East Extension, before the artery leaves the confines of Somerville. Legal advertisements for property on the Northern Artery frequently have to be re-advertised because of the many names of the street.

Somerville Avenue likewise runs into Union Square, vanishes for a block, and then reappears. Washington Street likewise changes. About 35 men would be employed on the project.

Coal Men End Good-Will Tour

A group of 100 businessmen from the hard coal regions of Pennsylvania wound up a three-day goodwill tour of New England cities with a formal luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

The group, headed by Mayor Stanley J. Davis, of Scranton, Penna., and comprising members of the Scranton Chamber of Commerce, is seeking to show the merits of Pennsylvania anthracite and regroup some of the business lost in recent years.

Giving a Party?

YOU MAY NEED
ICE CREAM
BEVERAGES
BEAUTY SHOPS
PIANO TUNING
DRESSMAKERS
FRUIT & CANDY

Wool Men Seek 1917 Tax Rebate

Claiming that in 1917 they paid both individual income taxes and excess profit taxes, four partners of the Francis Willey Company, wool merchants of Boston, today appeared in the Federal District Court in support of their claims for a rebate of $239,321.86 from the Government.

Testimony brought out that the excess profits tax was passed in 1917 after the partners had filed individual income taxes. They then paid their taxes under protest. The Government claims that they did not apply for rebates within the two years specified by law and hence their claims were too late.

The complainants insist that they received no formal notification of disallowances by the Government and hence the stipulated period for filing rebates had not expired.

The claims ranged from $60,000 to $70,000. The case was taken under advisement by the court.

Alien Service To Be Explained

To give information relative to immigration and naturalization and exhibit charts and procedure in the various types of cases handled at the several offices throughout New England, the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service will hold "open house" at the Hub Boston station, next Wednesday, from 3 to 7 p. m.

The entire staff will be on duty during those hours. The forenoon will be given over to a conference of out-of-state officials. It is expected that a large number of persons will visit the station as thousands of telephone calls for information come from the public during the course of a year. Attorneys and others will find much of interest in the exhibits identifying the Bangor and Portland, Maine, offices; Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Hartford, for the State of Connecticut; Providence, R. I., and from the three Massachusetts stations—Boston, New Bedford and Gloucester, covering northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Old Colony Cut In Trains Opposed

A check on the present use of the Old Colony branches of the New Haven Railroad will be made by the Massachusetts Utilities Commission before it approves or disapproves the proposed elimination of 49 trains and about 15 stations, effective next Sunday.

Inspectors for the commission will begin rides today in the "off hour" trains of the line, the discontinuance of which is proposed to learn how many passengers use them, the commission announced yesterday during a third public hearing upon the proposed reduction of train service in southeastern Massachusetts.

The announcement came as civic and railroad representatives disagreed as to the facts regarding present use of the trains that are slated for discontinuance. Frank W. Dunham, secretary of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce, said the 2:40 train from Boston to Fall River on Tuesday had 110 passengers and yet is to be discontinued by the road.

A different picture was given by William W. Meyer, attorney for the New Haven, who said that of 110 passengers on a recent trip of the so-called boat train which leaves Boston for Fall River at 6 p. m., although there are no longer any boats for it to connect with, only 16 were riding to Fall River. The railroad is planning to reduce service on the Old Colony lines because of a $2,300,000 annual loss in operating costs.

At yesterday's hearings, protests were voiced also by officials of New Bedford, Taunton, West Stoughton, Canton, Foxboro and West Roxbury. With the recent abandonment of the old Fall River Line, plying in the Sound between that city and New York, citizens of Fall River, fourth largest city of the State, objected particularly to curtailment of rail service to and from Boston.

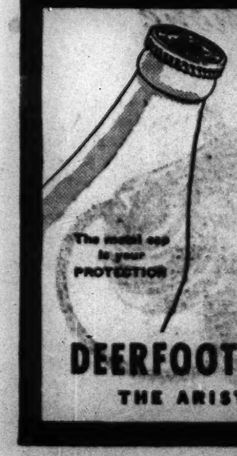
'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 24

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

8:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc



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DEERFOOT FARMS Milk
THE ARISTOCRAT OF

Swing Band Visits Town Under Trombonist Dorsey

Jeanette MacDonald begins program series on radio—Crooks booked for Ford Sunday evening hour—Al Pearce brings Madge Marley on Tuesday nights.

Behind the Microphone

Swing is in town, again.

That means that Tommy Dorsey, trombonist extraordinary, and leader of one of America's top swing bands, is in town for theater appearances and will give his regular Friday night 10 o'clock concert over the NBC-WJZ network from the ballroom of the Hotel Bradford, where the WBZ studios are located. With him will be Edythe Wright, swing vocalist.

Some other major radio appearances scheduled for Sunday are the debut of Jeanette MacDonald, singing screen star, in her own program series over the CBS network through WEEI at 7 p. m.

Richard Crooks will be soloist in the Ford Sunday Evening Hour over CBS through WEEI at 9 p. m. Josef Iturbi will conduct the orchestra. The same sponsor offers radio entertainment on the more popular side on Tuesday evenings over the same stations in Al Pearce and his Gang. Madge Marley is soloist with the Gang.

Sam Curtis told over the telephone today the news that he is coming back on the air on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 12 noon over Station WHDH. The series runs 26 weeks. His is a name that should be familiar to local listeners, for he was heard over WEEI for about seven years and left the air about three years ago to start a radio school of his own for teaching operators and training service men.

His new series, Mr. Curtis says, should promise some interesting things for those who are interested in radio beyond mere listening. In fact, his new series has been titled "Radio Reception as a Source of Real Enjoyment." He has already begun measuring certain radio network programs with accurate instruments to show their fidelity and will urge ear-minded listeners to tune them and thus hope to point out the difference between carefully engineered studio offerings and those which are merely broadcast.

He has lined up some prominent speakers for his series whose names he does not want to divulge at present. They will try to point out some of the differences in programs, and perhaps in sets, to arouse discriminating thought in listeners. In all, we think, Mr. Curtis has something in his new series which should cause a mere dialer to look at his radio set for a change.

Promise of at least one good music "festival" is in store for listeners. The Radio City Symphony Orchestra, beginning in October, will radiocast on separate Sundays each of the seven symphonies of Jan Sibelius, beginning with the second. This program is heard over WBZ at 12:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

Don't forget, listeners, that we go back to standard time on Sunday, Sept. 26. This won't cause very many changes on the dials, except in those areas that maintain standard time the year around.

George Bernard Shaw's specially prepared 75-minute radio version of his pentalogy, "Back to Methuselah," which was postponed in August for a sport radiocast, will be heard on Thursday, Sept. 30, from 8:30 to 9:45 p. m., eastern standard time. Peggy Wood, Irene Tedrew, Helen Claire, James Meighan and Louis Hector are in the radiocast.

The mills of the government grind exceeding slow but they eventually finish even if somewhat late. The Federal Communications Commission last Friday canceled, effective on Oct. 15, rates for radio-telegraph messages from points in the United States to the Zeppelin Hindenburg. The dirigible, as many will recall, fell in flames at Lakehurst, N. J., on May 8.

Mark Warnow's "Blue Velvet" period on the Columbia network Tuesday evenings through WEEI, brings forth some of the "slickest" arrangements of popular music that it is our pleasure to hear. He took "Caravan," an Oriental fox trot, and imparted the approach-recede technique used by Beethoven in the March from the "Ruins of Athens" with a slight rumba rhythm. Very effective.

Then his "guess tune" period most certainly lets us know how we have forgotten popular music of the past. He played five tunes last night, and here is our guess on their titles: (1) "The Sheik of Araby;" (2) "Did You Ever See a Dream Walking?" (3) "I'll Always Be in Love With You;" (4) "Lena Was the Queen of Palesteena;" (5) "Why?"

Alfred Wallenstein exhibited his usual uncanny ability to assemble unhackneyed programs Tuesday night, 9:30 p. m., WAAB, on his "Symphonic Strings" period. Heard were Scarlatti's Concerto Grosso, a delightful Weber waltz, and five intermezzi of Bossi, Italian organist-composer.

Does the hobby of finding vocal doubles on the radio fascinate you? On Mutual's "Symphony in Rhythm" period Tuesday from Chicago through WAAB, Boston, we heard a popular soloist whose singing reminded us of Russ Columbo. If you are interested, notice sometime the resemblances between Jack Benny and Goodman Ace of "Easy Aces" and also between Rudy Vallee and Lew Conrad, local orchestra leader.

Poor conditions, plus fading, spoiled NBC's attempt Tuesday night to relay an address by Viscount Kukijiro Ishii from Tokyo. The address attempted to explain Japan's position in the Chinese invasion. Surges of short wave energy brought us bits on "anti-Japanese activities" and "Japan's regret." Enough to ascertain the general drift of the address.

Some dialing suggestions for over the week end:

Saturday, Sept. 25

Cornell-Penn State football game, Mutual system, 2 p. m., through WOR, Newark, direct, or other stations on the network.

Ohio State-Texas Christian football game, NBC, network unannounced, 2:45 p. m.

Address, Thomas E. Dewey, CBS through WABC, 8:45 p. m., New York's "racket busting" special prosecutor speaks on "Fighting Crime."

Pacific Southwest tennis tournament, Mutual-WOR, 7:45 p. m., in which Budge, Lizana, Von Cramm, Marble, Moody, Jacobs and other noted players will participate.

Linton Wells, WNAC (NBC-WEAF), 8:30 p. m., to reminisce on the U. S. Army round-the-world flight of 1924 which he covered while a correspondent in China.

Sunday, Sept. 26
(Eastern Standard Time)

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, WBZ (WJZ-NBC), 12:30 p. m., with Viola Philo, soloist. Handel, Debussy and Tchaikovsky by orchestra; Korngold and Massenet arias by soloist.

"Back Home," WBZ, 1:30 p. m., dramatization series based on life of James Whitcomb Riley, "Hoosier Poet."

"Magic Key," WBZ, 2 p. m., with Queena Mario, soprano, and the Orpheus Choir, as guests, with the regular talent on the period.

"Everybody's Music," WEEI, 3 p. m., in which a dramatized "reincarnation" of "Hector Berlioz" will relate how the "Symphonie Fantastique" was written, followed by the symphony itself played under Howard Barlow's baton.

Jeanette MacDonald, soprano, WEEI, 7 p. m., in new series, with orchestra conducted by Josef Pasternack.

"Alice in Wonderland," WEEI, 8 p. m., first of two-part presentation in "Columbia Workshop" of Lewis Carroll's masterpiece.

Richard Crooks, tenor, WEEI, 9 p. m., singing arias from Lalo and Giordano operas followed by three ballads and religious aria.

Monday, Sept. 27

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, WBZ, 8 p. m. (also Thursdays), and Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 10 p. m., former NRA head and newspaper columnist begins a radio comment series.

"Cimarron," WEEI, 9 p. m., Edna Ferber's story of the American frontier to be heard with Clark Gable and Virginia Bruce in the leads in the "Radio Theater" period.

Albert D. Hughes

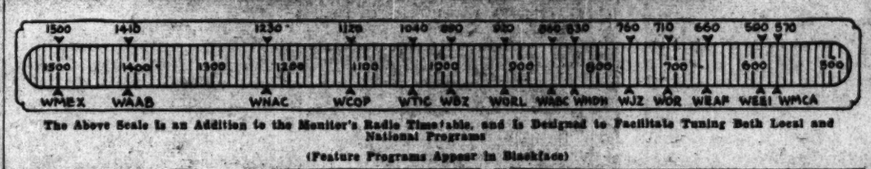
Radio Vocalists

Upper—Jeanette MacDonald, Screen-Star Singer. Lower Left—Richard Crooks, Opera Tenor. Right—Edythe Wright, Soloist With Tommy Dorsey

Assisting Artists

Upper—José Iturbi, Conductor. Lower—Madge Marley, Soprano

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Clyde Barrie, songs	"Lucille and Lanny"	Popular variety	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:15 Highway Safety	NBC vocal recital	Don Wan Wari, piano	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports: music	Townsend Movement
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sport review	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecasts	News; golf summary	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sports reports	R. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular soloists	Hawaiian music	Vocal Varieties	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 L. Browne, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Symphonic Moods
7:45 Legion program	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Studio speaker	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 "Vittoria Ciasalini	Network sports	Vallee Hour: Tommy	Music by Lindsay Mc-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Takes the Baton":	Network sports	Riggs; Doc Rockwell;	Phail; soloists; orch.	"Movie Stardust"
8:30 Columbia Orchestra	Network sports	Siz Queens; Quentin	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Louise Farley, songs
8:45 Legion Commander	Network sports	Reynolds; orchestra	"Witch's Tale": sketch	"Dead End" preview
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Network sports	Charles Winninger with	Talk, Gov. George D.	"Blues Serenade"
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Network sports	Show Boat; comedy;	Aiken, Vermont	B. Wayne's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Network sports	vocal soloists; Mere-	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Ruth Karelle, songs
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Network sports	dith Willson's Orch.	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure":	Network sports	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	B. Calloway's Orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	Network sports	Alice Brady; William	Organ and piano	"Dance Melodies"
10:30 Dramatized news	Network sports	Gargan; Charlotte	Musical Revue: Henry	"Dance Melodies"
10:45 Dramatized news	Network sports	Beemer; chorus; orch.	Weber's Orchestra: so-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 E. B. Rideout: news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	"Request Serenade"
11:15 C. Calloway's Or.	Sports Review	Joe Smith's Orchestra	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 G. Olsen's Orch	Slumber hour	"Northern Lights"; dra-	Billy Swanson's Orch	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch	Eddie Varsos's Orch	matic sketch	Billy Swanson's Orch	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	Special program	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Song recital
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; news	Variations; music	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	John's Other Wife: sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Down Memory Lane
10:30 CBS piano, duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Vocalist; organ	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Dramatic sketch;	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Don Richards, songs
11:15 popular soloists	"Road of Life":	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sisters: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	How to Be Charming	"Martha and Hal"	Van Clemens, songs
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	New England News
12:00 The Rhythmaires	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	The Goldbergs: sketch	Luncheon dance music	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Strollers Matinee	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Golf summary	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	"Neighbor Nell"	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	In the Music Room
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: soloists;	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' talk	"Symphonic Moods"
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	Don Van Wart, piano	Voice of Experience	Lynn Sherman, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	Show Time Matinee	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones"
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	Matinee Musicale	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 Concert Hall: Krei-	Radio Guild drama	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - New York	Walter Cuffe, tenor
3:15 ner String Quartet	Radio Guild drama	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Organ recital	Radio Guild drama	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Red Sox - New York	Sport reports
3:45 Organ recital	Radio Guild drama	"The O'Neills": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Blocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox - New York	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Red Sox - New York	Sport reports
4:45 "Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee: variety	"Road of Life"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Piano soloist	"Lucille and Lanny"	Talk; vocalist	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:15 Three Twys: vocal	Sports and Betty"	"While the City Sleeps"	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, songs	Sport reports: music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular soloists	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; golf summary	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular variety	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00 F. Dailey's Orch.	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String band
7:15 Continental Music	Swing quartet	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Chemistry of Today	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette, news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Recorded speaker	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Arden Orch.; soloists	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: come-	Campbell's Royalists	Lucille Manners, so-	Humorous talk	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:15 edy; soloists; or.	Network speaker	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Songs They Write"	Jack Ward, soloist
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Death Valley Days"	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Vocalist; pianist
8:45 Alice Faye, songs	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	"Dance Melodies"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	"Believe It or Not":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Network program	Court of Human Rela-	Political talk	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Network program	tions: sketch	Political talk	"Professional Hour"
10:00 "Somebody": Kitty	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter": sketch	Aloha Islanders	Jane Clifton, songs
10:15 Carlisle; Albert	vocal soloists	"First Nighter": sketch	Aloha Islanders	David McSweeney, songs
10:30 Spalding; orch.	"Fortune Stories" de-	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Dance music
10:45 Talk, Daniel Roper	tective mysteries	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Dance music
11:15 B. Merrell's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 J. Marshard's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Interstate Commission	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra
11:45 J. Marshard's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	on Crime program	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra

Background of Shoe Dispute Outlined by Economic Expert

(Continued from Page 8)

counting for about 85 per cent of the total. In 1935, 32,000,000 pairs were exported with the American participation reduced to a mere 5 per cent of the total; and yet our aggregate output amounted to about 40 per cent of the world's huge production of 1,000,000,000 pairs of shoes.

European countries, by the mechanization of factories (with American equipment in the main), became important factors in the international footwear trade following the World War, according to this official study, and as a result of increasing production were able to gain approximately 90 per cent of the international leather footwear trade in 1935.

The Bata Shoe Company of Zlin, Czechoslovakia, is cited in this study as a notable example of the development of shoe production in Europe. The Bata family have made shoes for 10 generations, but it was not until the late Thomas Bata applied American methods, learned during a year spent in the factories in Lynn, Mass., that the firm started to acquire the vast facilities possessed at the present time.

Bata Plants in 18 Lands

Before the World War the Batas produced about 10,000 pairs daily. Now their estimated daily capacity runs about 220,000 pairs. Plants bearing the name Bata are to be found in 10 countries, and more than 3000 retail stores make up the Bata chain throughout the world.

This official volume on the world trade in footwear—the work of J. S. Schnitzer, shoe expert of the Department of Commerce—takes up the consideration of conditions of the footwear trade in one country after another. The name of Bata appears frequently. Their success is said—not in this Commerce Department publication, however—to have resulted from a combination of two factors: efficiency in production and distribution accompanied by trade practices that have sometimes been objected to in the different countries where they are active.

In France, the local shoe interests became so alarmed by the advances made by Bata that the Government issued an executive order prohibiting the extension of shoe manufacturing or distributing plant except with official approval—a move aimed at Bata, such is the general opinion in the trade. Under similar conditions the Swiss shoe manufacturers boycotted every distributor who handled Bata shoes. These are typical instances of the fierce opposition the Czechs have encountered in their amazing world-wide advance.

In our own market, it is necessary to recount recent history from 1930 on. It was in the field of women's McKay shoes that Bata competition was most keenly felt in 1930. The Tariff Commission made an investigation of competition in McKay shoes. They found that the costs of production at Zlin were so much lower than in American plants that the tariff would have to amount to no less than 29 per cent all the way up to 59 per cent, depending on the ample shoe considered, in order that competitive costs might be equalized between the Bata and the American-made products. On the basis of these figures, the tariff was advanced from the previous rate, 20 per cent up to 30 per cent, the highest figure to which it could be advanced by executive order at that time.

Turned to Cemented Shoes

The Bata Company prepared for this advance by the purchase of 300 acres of land in Maryland for the avowed purpose of putting up a plant to supply the United States market. This threat they did not carry out, as they found another product which they could make at Zlin and sell in quantity here—a cheap cemented shoe of good style. This business they built up to an annual volume of several million pairs. It fitted under a tariff classification which was charged at the old rate—20 per cent.

American production of this general type of shoe today amounts to about 50,000,000 pairs; but only some 25,000,000 pairs come right in the path of the foreign competitor,—that is, other things continuing equal, the Bata organization might conceivably extend their market here to 25,000,000 pairs per annum.

And so the shoe industry has asked that the duty be increased on this shoe to 30 per cent, just as was done in 1931 on the McKay type. Then again the Senate has requested the Tariff Commission to investigate the situation. No official action has been announced concerning the so-called questionable trade practices, but it would seem that if these are of a serious nature, they would have been (or shortly will be) brought to the attention of the Federal Trade Commission.

This situation, so alike in 1930 and in 1937, is especially interesting when consideration is given to the events of the last seven years, and the widespread condemnation of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, under which the President ordered the 1931 advance in the shoe duties. The fixed habit of years, when anything went wrong because of foreign competition in our domestic market, to put up the bars, just a bit higher against the imported merchandise didn't work out in the accustomed fashion, for some reason or other. True, the national output of shoes made a good record, going from 304,000,000 pairs in 1930 up to 415,000,000 pairs in 1936 in an uninterrupted progression; but the general effects of the slump gave the shoe trade a bad time along with the rest of the country.

A comparison of the industrial factors at Zlin and the American shoe centers cannot be made at this time, but there is no reason to believe that there has been much change from those found by the tariff Commission in their 1931 study.

Wages in Czechoslovakia were substantially lower. The average weekly wage in the American shoe industry for all wage earners, in 1935, amounted to about $18 per week; which compares with the Bata weekly wage levels ranging from $6 per week (1930) for girls under 18 years of age, to $15 for skilled workers over 21 years old, (Although these figures are five years apart they are thought to be roughly comparable.)

The average weekly wage of skilled adults at Zlin, had increased from 142 crowns in 1932 to 514 crowns in 1935. During that same period the average price of all shoes produced by the Bata Company had decreased from 220 crowns to 46 crowns per pair. This seems to be a record quite impossible of attainment in the way of an improved standard of living, the lowering of prices to the consumer, and the likelihood of a satisfactory return on the capital invested. One instinctively searches for some of the usual emergency causes for rapid changes such as a considerable change in the value of money. But there are none; these results were brought about by the emergence of this shoe business from a small inconsequential plant into one of the prime positions among the large shoe manufacturers of the world.

The price changes were effected also by the drop in the value of leather and other shoe materials between 1922 and 1931. Also it is reported that Bata was turning out a cheaper type of shoe in 1931. Bata shoes were priced at the same level as the American competition, in 1931 (according to the Federal Trade Commission). Today they are sold—at wholesale—for about one third less than similar American competing lines.

An impartial opinion is that the American shoes are really better made, and of better materials—that they really justify the differential—but that they would have to be torn apart to show it. So it is difficult for the average buyer, perhaps to detect the added value in these higher priced articles. This looks like a difficult selling problem. Specially was this the case in depression times with abnormal emphasis on price. But we are on our way again; buyers do not have it all their own way any more. And quality goods are finding a more favorable reaction as a national consequence.

There have been several changes in our own situation in these seven years. The policy of reciprocal tariff reductions has taken the place of the Hawley-Smoot tariff policy. The commencement of discussions of the various ponderables involved in a possible reciprocal agreement between Czechoslovakia and the United States was one of the reasons for the appearance of this shoe duty problem at this time. Then there is another vast change under way—the United States has become a creditor nation; we are importing more goods than we export. Witness the figures for the first six months of this year, compared to the same period of last year, revealing a balance on the import side. Contrasted with the huge balances on the side of exports to which we had become accustomed for so many years past.

There have been such substantial increases, both in quantity and in value, of our imports of materials for further fabrication that it is difficult to determine which side the permanent balance of trade will hold to during the course of the next decade or two, but the history of nations would indicate that it is natural to expect that we will bring in more goods than we sell abroad.

Friendly Relations Helped

From the point of view of the peace of the world every move which may tend to bring the two republics closer together at this time is important. Czechoslovakia is situated in the center of Europe, quite surrounded by hostile dictatorships. Its economic well-being is of importance to democracy the world over.

Why should the American shoe worker give any consideration to this new policy of freer importation of foreign-made products of all sorts—shoes, clothing, food, etc?

The argument of those in favor of the reciprocal agreements is that the standard of living is the thing to examine; what will the week's wages buy in rent, and necessities, with perhaps a luxury or two rather than to strive only for higher and higher wages now and then.

With the generally admitted failure of the old theory of higher and higher tariffs, and the passing of the worst fears of the depression they hold that the time has come to feel our way in the other direction—lower tariffs, picking those items first which are non-competitive or at least very slightly competitive, on which to dicker with foreign countries, admitting these things at lower duties, in exchange for their concessions on duties on those American-made goods which compete the least with their home manufacturers. This line of thinking aims at an abundance of things we all need at lower prices, buying wherever merchandise is made the best at the most reasonable price.

Codman

(Continued from Page 9)

head of the building department, "recognized as a highly competent construction expert . . . and the best posted man on local foundation conditions."

Mayor Mansfield, who received an advanced copy of this report by special delivery at the Mountain View House in Whitefield, N. H., last night where he is on vacation, telephoned a reply to City Hall this morning.

"This is not an impartial statement of all the evidence," said the Mayor in part. "It is the plea of a partisan prosecutor in which all testimony tending to exonerate the Trustees and the Mayor is ignored or discouraged."

Shoe

(Continued from Page 9)

duties must be granted to every country with whom the United States makes a trade agreement."

Mr. Martin declared that the proposed treaty would affect cotton textiles, jewelry, silverware, shoes, furniture, woolen carpets and "dozens of other items manufactured in volume in New England."

He said the cotton textile industry "is in a depressed condition, many mills working only two or three days a week." He added that imports of cemented shoes had increased from 180,000 pairs in 1935 to the rate of 3,000,000 pairs a year in 1937.

"The men and women working in these several industries have a right to challenge the legality and fairness of a few men assuming the authority to expand the sales of certain American goods abroad at the expense of other American industries," he said.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

unopposed. Then support appeared for Charles S. Bissell, town representative of Suffield, a Hartford broker.

Mr. Bissell is the candidate of Maj. John Buckley of Union, influential for years in party councils, and the man who managed the gubernatorial campaign of Arthur L. Brown in 1936. Prospect was the first open contest within the State Central Committee in 15 years.

'Dead End' Finds New Outlet For Its Boys in Hollywood

Movies of Moment

Based, with only slight alterations, on a much discussed stage play by Sidney Kingsley, and using several important members of the original Broadway cast, Samuel Goldwyn's "Dead End" will be presented at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, beginning tomorrow. It should be one of the more interesting films of the season.

Although Joel McCrea, Sylvia Sidney, Humphrey Bogart, Wendy Barrie and Claire Trevor are the featured Hollywood players of "Dead End," audiences will probably come away talking about the six New York youngsters and Marjorie Main, who went from New York to Hollywood to make the film. The boys play the youthful unfortunates of a "dead end" street, where fashionable apartment dwellings are built flush with squalid tenements of the waterfront.

Of the juveniles in "Dead End," then:

Billy Halop, who plays Tommy, was the star of a radio program over the Columbia network, in which he played Bobby Benson. Billy's father is a lawyer. The boy was chosen for the leading younger role by Martin Gabriel, Mr. Kingsley's casting assistant, who knew young Halop. Billy is 15 and he has appeared three times this year as guest star on Rudy Vallee's program.

Huntz Hall, 14, plays the role of "Dippy." He was born on New York's Lower East Side and still lives there. Mr. Kingsley discovered him at the Madison Square Boys Club. His only previous stage experience was a week in the old Roxy, where he sang with the Boys Club.

Like young Hall, Gabriel Dell, the 14-year-old boy who plays "T. B.," is without previous theatrical experience. He is said to be the student of the group and is ambitious to become a leading actor. His father is a physician practicing in Italy.

Bernard Punsley, the "Milty" of "Dead End," is also 14. He was born on the lower East Side of New York and now lives in Brooklyn.

The father of Leo Gorcey was the original Abie of "Abie's Irish Rose," a part which he played for five years. Leo, who plays "Spit," was born in the Bronx 15 years ago and is the only member of the troupe with theatrical background. Before he was cast in this play he was studying to be a plumber's assistant.

Bobby Jordan, the last of the sextet, is the 13-year-old "Angel" of the play. He was born in Harrison, N. Y., and appeared in a series of shorts for Warner Brothers five years ago. At 7, he had a small part in the stage production of "Street Scene" and is at present studying at the Professional Children's School.

The "Dead End" set was not the only part of Hollywood in which the New York boys made their presence felt. One of the first things they did was to buy a Ford of ancient vintage which they drove with such abandon that their licenses were revoked. On the set, the young actors were not reticent in helping William Wyler direct the film. Their candid comments even included comparisons of the screen actors with those of the stage play—usually to the disparagement of the movie players. Greatest hardship for the lads was not being allowed to have their hair cut during the entire film.

Mr. Goldwyn is said to have paid in the neighborhood of $100,000 for the Kingsley play, which will be accompanied on the State and Orpheum program by "It Can't Last Forever," a comedy with Ralph Bellamy, Betty Furness and Raymond Walburn.

'Spanish Earth' Held Over

Now in its second week at the Fine Arts Theater is "Spanish Earth," the striking documentary motion picture of internecine warfare in Spain. Although told from the point of view of the Loyalist side, the film is markedly restrained. Horrors are shown but not exploited. It has already been pointed out in these columns that nobody has invented a horrorless war.

Ernest Hemingway wrote and delivers the commentary for "Spanish Earth." Lillian Hellman and Archibald MacLeish, noted liberal writers, prepared the script. The accompanying score is the work of Marc Blitzstein and Virgil Thomson. Joris Ivens, Dutch artist, directed "Spanish Earth." The rest of the program consists of "Headlines of 25 Years Ago," "Popular Science" and news.

Dorsey 'Swings' to Met

With such radio hours as "Swing Club," "Swing School" and "Bughouse Rhythm," the education of the great listening public in modern jazz rhythms has hardly been neglected. The Metropolitan Theater cashed in on the popularity of swing last season by presenting Benny Goodman, who had the "alligators" moaning ecstatically for a week.

Carrying further the new tradition, the Met is offering this week the syncopation of Tommy Dorsey with his band.

What Mr. Goodman is to the clarinet, Mr. Dorsey is to the trombone. The Dorsey orchestra comes direct from an engagement on the Hotel Pennsylvania roof in New York and brings several vocalists and a trio.

"Double or Nothing," the film offering, brings Bing Crosby and Martha Raye together again in a musical comedy affair. In addition to Andy Devine, Mary Carlisle, William Frawley, the Calgary Brothers and others, "Double or Nothing" has the services of the "Swing Band," a group of 75 singers who imitate instruments. Bing and Martha sing various songs as they attempt to double the $1,000,000 left them by an eccentric millionaire.

Mr. Wanger's Color Film

Autumn is the season of brilliant colors. Co-operating in a cinematic way, the Keith Memorial Theater tonight will introduce film chromatics for the first time this season when Walter Wagner's "Vogues of 1938" is previewed at 7 and 10 o'clock. In the current fashion, "Vogues of 1938" is a musical which is said to contain a preview of "fashions, fun, girls, music, dances and Technicolor"—whatever that may mean. Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett are the stars but it is our special delight that Mischa Auer will be on hand. The story for the film was written by Samuel and Bella Spewack ("Boy Meets Girl") but how much of a hand this pair had in the final production we do not know.

"The Lady Fights Back," companion film, which will begin tomorrow, is "a merry, mad carnival of humor and nonsense," into which is blended a sizzling romance, with the boy and girl alternately making love and fighting each other for control of the river." Kent Taylor is the boy and Irene Hervey the girl but don't ask us who is the river—or why.

Mr. Berle and Football

Milton Berle, radio comedian, and a Hollywood investigation of professionalism in college football share the program which opens today at the Keith-Boston Theater.

Mr. Berle's last appearance in these parts was in "New Faces of 1937," which played at the Keith Memorial last summer. With him at the Boston are the radio characters who could be heard on his Sunday night radio programs last winter. These include Count Mischa Moody, Judge Hugo Straight and Jolly Gillette.

"Saturday's Heroes," the film, deals with professionalism in college football, a subject barely touched so far by the movies. Van Heflin and Marian Marsh are the principals.

Paramount and Fenway

Charlie Chan and the students of Winfield College are found invading Broadway in the new double bill which the Paramount and Fenway theaters offer, beginning today. "Varsity Show," already seen at the Metropolitan Theater, is of course the alma mater of the Winfield lads and lassies, of Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, of Dick Powell, Ted Healy, Priscilla and Rosemary Lane, Johnny Davis and Poley McClintock.

"Charlie Chan on Broadway" takes the famous Oriental sleuth—played, as always, by Warner Oland—to New York, where he uses his wits and his suavity to solve a new mystery. Keye Luke, Joan Marsh, Donald Woods and J. Edward Bromberg support Mr. Oland.

Cagney Stays at Hub

Apparently the patrons of the new Hub Theater are taking to the new Jimmie Cagney. Mr. Cagney continues to dance his way from Broadway to Hollywood and back for a third week in "Something to Sing About." This bright little musical comedy, with Evelyn Daw, William Frawley and Mona Barrie, is accompanied by a mystery, "The Shadow Strikes."

J. D. B.

'The Boys' Claim the Center of Attention on Boston Screens

Solitary Perplexities
Andy Devine in "Double or Nothing" at the Metropolitan

Scenes and Players From Films in Prospect for the Coming Week

Above—Gabriel Dell, Leo Gorcey, Sylvia Sidney, Bernard Punsley and Bobby Jordan in "Dead End" Coming to the State and Orpheum

Below—Mischa Auer in "Vogues of 1938" Due at the Keith Memorial

Keye Luke and Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan on Broadway" Now at the Paramount and Fenway

Lowell Gas Rate Rise Protested

Free luncheons to members of the Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis clubs of Lowell may be all right, but not when the expense is saddled upon the consumers of the Lowell Gas Light Company which is seeking approval of the State Public Utilities Commission on a proposed rate increase.

This was the gist of remarks made before the commission yesterday by William J. White Jr., City Solicitor of Lowell, who strenuously opposed the increase which would allow the company $68,000 more annual revenue. The rates would be increased 2 cents per kilowatt hour, under the company proposal.

Mr. White also charged the company's officials ran up "fancy" expense accounts on trips to New York and elsewhere to attend conventions and other "jamborees."

Sizeable legal fees, he declared, were paid by the management to obtain a $300,000 tax abatement, although a management corporation, hired by the company for $22,000 a year, was supposed to handle tax matters without additional fees.

Under questioning by Mr. White, George W. Lewis, director of the Lowell company, and vice-president of the management corporation, admitted that beneficial certificates of the majority of the company's stock, held by the American Utilities Associates, are actually owned by 20 persons throughout the United States.

Mr. Lewis also revealed the Lowell company is one of seven companies controlled indirectly by a holding company and served by an interlocking directorate.

He also said the Public Utilities Management Corporation was established by the American Gas and Power Association to service the seven companies and that, although the corporation has only 15 employees, 3 per cent of the Lowell company's gross income goes to the corporation as a fee. He added the American Gas and Power Association is merely a holding company with offices in Delaware.

Better Food, Less Work, Urged For Children's Home

PUTNAM, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—A legislative board urged today many changes in administration of the Windham County Temporary Home for Children, under investigation since last April, when the superintendent and matron were arrested upon complaint of two girl inmates who fled the institution.

Chief among the suggestions were a revised bookkeeping system, stricter supervision of diet for the inmates, and new rules governing the amount of work to be assigned each child.

The board, headed by State Senator Pierre J. Laramie of Willimantic, submitted a 28-page report to Windham county legislators at a meeting last night. The groups will meet again Sept. 28 to ratify or reject the report.

The legislative board's investigation of the home began after Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Provencher, superintendent and matron, respectively, were arrested, the former on charges of indecent assault and the latter on charges of embezzlement. They are scheduled to appear at the October term of Windham County Superior Court to answer the charges.

The recommendations included one that the county commissioners guiding the destinies of the institution, elect a secretary to keep detailed minutes of their meetings, and that they also choose from among themselves a treasurer. The board said the older girl inmates should "not intentionally be retained in the institution as a matter of business policy for the purpose of getting cheap help and keeping down expenses."

"Only a reasonable amount of work or number of duties shall be assigned to each child," the report states, "and said duties shall be in accordance with the age and physical ability of the child to perform them.

"Furthermore, the duties prescribed for the morning period before school shall not be so laborious as to interfere with school work."

The girls who ran away from the home told investigators that they were forced to work long hours.

"It is advised that those children attending Putnam city schools and who are deprived of hot meals at noon shall get a substantial dinner at the evening meal," the report read.

"The matron shall submit to the state health commissioner each month a copy of menus served at each meal for each day of the month.

"No child shall be deprived of meals as a means of discipline."

Big Loss in Farm Fires

The loss from farm fires in the United States amounts annually to the equivalent of $16 per capita tax on every farmer in the country.

Three Trawlers Leave Ways At Fore River Yard

Another unit in the extensive building program of New England fishing companies left the shipyard ways today when three superstructures were launched within an hour at Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy.

Nearly two years ago the expansion plan turned to the fishing industry and replacement of old trawler tonnage was started. Six were launched in 1936 and 12 have been or are due to be launched this year, involving an expenditure of well over $1,000,000.

Today's launchings—first of the kind in New England—put what are said to be the largest trawlers ever used here into the water. Each of them costs about $270,000, and takes in every known convenience and comfort for the crew, in addition to all modern safety devices. The vessels are the Annapolis, West Point and Yale, built for the General Seafoods Corporation, a subsidiary of General Foods, and were launched at 15-minute intervals, beginning at just before 1 p. m.

Designed to net more fish in faster time, the new trawlers are 144 feet long, and are, in effect, gigantic fishing machines calculated to perform a specific production job in tune with modern requirements. Suggestions of captains, crews, engineers and maintenance men of the trawler fleet, were adopted by the company in planning the new boats which have Maierform hulls assuring maximum maneurevability and safety for crews.

Speed of the three new craft is designed to do better than 12 knots, reducing the average length of a round trip to the fishing banks about 600 miles from Boston, from 11 to nine days.

The Annapolis, named by Mrs. J. L. Alphen, wife of the vice-president and general manager of General Seafoods Corporation, went down the ways first. Mrs. Udell C. Young of Pelham Manor, N. Y., wife of a vice-president and director of General Foods, sponsored the West Point and Mrs. Austin C. Igleheart of Greenwich, Conn., wife of the president of General Foods Sales Co. named the Yale.

Nearly 400 guests were invited to the launchings, which were followed by the traditional reception and luncheon at 2 p. m. with Clarence Francis, president of General Foods, the speaker.

Incomes Rise in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 23—Income of New Hampshire residents from interest and dividends took a decided jump over a year ago, according to the State Tax Commission's figures. Taxes assessed in the state this year on these incomes total $867,069, as compared with $483,636 a year ago.

LOOK
AT THESE TYPICAL LOW RATES
BOSTON

TO:	Nights after 7 P.M. and All Day Sundays
Laconia, N. H.	.35
Rockland, Me.	.50
Portland, Me.	.40
Littleton, N. H.	.60
Burlington, Vt.	.55
Newport, Vt.	.60
Hyannis, Mass.	.25
Greenfield, Mass.	.30
Westerly, R. I.	.30

The above rates are for 3-minute Station-to-Station calls. A small Federal tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

IF FAMILY TIES SEPARATE YOU BY 95 MILES

When the children say goodbye to grandmother remember how little it costs to let her hear their voices by telephone. Their voice-visits break up her lonely moments. Her anxieties are instantly relieved by telephone. Let grandmother know you arrived home safely. And how is she feeling? Telephone frequently when you are separated from those who love you and yours. It costs so little nowadays.

YOU CAN KEEP IN TOUCH BY TELEPHONE FOR ONLY 35¢*

My! It's grand to be remembered—to hear the voices of those dear to you. The cost is trifling. What really counts is the thoughtfulness which prompted the call. So pay a telephone visit to mother—to friends—to relatives. You can be together almost instantly, just as if you were in the same room. Note the low rates listed here. Ask long-distance operator to quote you any other.

*3-minute Station-to-Station rate—95 airline miles—after 7 P.M. evenings and all day Sundays.

Keep in touch by Telephone

SAVE UP TO 50% ON LONG-DISTANCE CALLS AFTER 7 P.M. EVENINGS & ALL DAY SUNDAYS

New York Professional Totals 143—Local Football Season Starting on Saturday

Yansick Posts 70—Leo Martin Scores Neat 74

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Belmont Country Club Sept. 23—Lanky Charlie Yansick, assistant professional at the Tuxedo Park, New York golf club, today went into an early lead in the last round of qualifying play here in the Belmont international $12,000 open match tournament when he waltzed home with a 70, one under par, to bring his two day total to 143.

Yansick's score led the field by five strokes at an early hour this afternoon, but indications are that this will be lowered when the big time stars start rolling in.

Closest to Yansick's mark was Pat Circelli's 148. The Tarrytown, N. Y., pro who put a 76 today with yesterday's 72 for a 148.

The rest of this morning's scores are in the 150 bracket and up, with many of the players hitting over 160.

However, a check of such stars as Sam Snead, Ed Dudley and Denny Shute as they reached the turn showed they were all playing close to par. Snead reached the ninth, as he did yesterday, in the regulation par figures of 36. Dudley and Shute both rounded the turn with 37's.

The tricky Belmont course today began to take its toll of the amateur contestants. Despite the fact that Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, toured the first nine with a 34, two under par, he cracked on the homecoming stretch and was forced to take a 40, for a 74 total. Put with his 79 of yesterday his 153 stands little chance of getting him into the match play.

Also, Joe Lynch, who made such a brilliant showing yesterday, with a 76, was in trouble on the first nine. He was out in 41, a poor showing.

Tom Mahan, a local pro who makes his home club at the United Shoe, appears to be among the qualifiers. In yesterday's opening round he posted a 75 and completed today's first nine in even par figures of 36.

Charles Yansick of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., who was among those who carded 73's yesterday, went over the first nine this morning one under par, for a neat 35.

For the second consecutive day a brilliant sun shone in a cloudless sky. A light northwest wind stirred the air just enough to make it cool and comfortable for the players. The course is in the finest condition it has been in all season.

Belmont Scores Today

Red Francis, Bellfonte, Penna	77	77	154
Tom Mahan, Beverly	75	78	153
Charles Yansick, Tuxedo P'rk, NY.	73	70	143
Dan Gaigano, White Plains, N.Y.	76	77	153
Lee Mallory, Moroton, Conn	77	76	153
Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N.Y.	79	77	156
Edward Burke, Naugatuck,Conn.	79	75	154
Willie Hunter, Willimantic, Conn.	77	75	152
L. E. Tribble, Brandon, Vt.	81	88	169
J. D. Young, South Hadley	81	77	158
Carl Peterson, Walpole, N. H.	80	83	163
Pat Tiso, Tuckahoe, N.Y.	79	76	155
Jack Curley, West Newton	80	78	158
John Gibson, Chicago	78	79	157
Joseph Pensilio, W. Warwick, R. I.	80	78	158
Louis Barbaro, Harrison, N. Y.	79	79	158
Allan Mackintosh, E. Longmeadow	79	79	158
Leo Martin, Wayland	79	74	153
Nick Gianferante, Westborough	78	79	157
Russell Hale, Chestnut Hill	80	77	157
Paul Yurick, East Weymouth	81	81	162
Pat Circelli, Tarrytown, N. Y.	72	76	148
Alex Ellis, Swampscott	78	77	155
Pete Moran, Damariscotta, Maine	82	77	159
Charles Mulloy, Natick	78	76	154
Tony Guimelli, Woonsocket, R. I.	77	79	156
Walter Bourne, Princeton, N. J.	74	79	153
Henry Gerardi, New Britain, Conn	80	81	161
C. M. Brunsau, Woodbridge, Conn.	80	81	161
Dan McNiece, Wollaston	81	85	166
Jack Igoe, Brookline	80	74	154
Earl Jamieson, Nova Scotia	78	85	163
Bud Lewis, Jeffersonville, Penna	79	82	161
Walter Work, Tyrone, Penna.	77	83	160
Jack Williams, New Haven, Conn.	79	82	161
Herman Rama, Paterson, N.J.	78	75	153
Pat Gianferante, Maynard	78	83	161
T. H. Howe, Wellesley	79	72	151
Chas. Emery, Bangor, Maine	78	87	165
Larry Gannon, Lynn	80	84	164
John Homan, Auburndale	80	85	165
Charles Rice, Franconia, N. H.	79	76	155

*Amateur.

Days of Setups Seemingly Gone

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Many a football coach will sigh for the good old days of early season setups on Saturday when a dozen games capable of handing setbacks to coaches, players and prognosticators appear on the national front.

Seldom have the schedule makers served such a tasty early season dish. The firing will be heaviest on the Pacific Coast, with Washington and Iowa, California and St. Mary's, and Stanford and Santa Clara providing the top contests, but there'll be plenty of action in the Mid-west, East and South.

Eastern fans must look to Ithaca for their major competitive thrill. There two resurgent football forces, Cornell and Penn State, meet in a game that can send either team off to a big season. The Big Red's sturdy sophomores of 1936 should be more mature and central New York is "high" on the Ithacans' prospects despite an awesome schedule.

Penn State has aroused as much interest. Coach Bob Higgins feels that this is the year and Saturday the first "Der Tag" for the start of the best Penn State season since the storied days of Glenn Killinger and Harry Wilson.

Ragosin of Russia Wins

SEMMERING, Austria, Sept. 23 (AP)—V. Ragosin of Russia was the only winner yesterday in the tenth round of the International Chess Masters tournament here.

Annual Tri-State Golf Match Today

FARMINGTON, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—The leading women golfers of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island gathered here today for the annual tri-state match over the country club course.

The order of play was in threesomes, each including one representative from the three states. The states have teams of nine women and each individual player will have an opportunity of winning two points.

Miss Jean Bauer, winner yesterday of the Endicott Cup, headed the Rhode Island lineup together with Mrs. Davis, three times winner of the Endicott Cup and the Rhode Island state title.

The Connecticut team, most of them finishing high in the Endicott tournament, is favored to annex the championship playing of home terrain.

Opening Day Feature Attractions

By a Staff Photographer

Left—Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., Who Broke the 14-Year-Old 69 Record of Burt Nichols, Home Club Pro, at Belmont Yesterday With a 68. Right—Joe Lynch, Local Amateur, Who Scored a 76 and Outdrove the Consistent Long Hitting of Sam Snead

Lynch Outdrives Snead On Nearly Every Hole

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Sept. 23—While the long-hitting Jimmy Thomson from Pennsylvania carried off the low scoring honors with his record breaking 68 in yesterday's first round of qualifying play here in the Belmont International $12,000 open match tournament, there were several local stars, both in the professional and amateur ranks, that came in for their share of glory.

Among the simon-pures who were in yesterday's low scoring bracket, and have an excellent chance of qualifying for tomorrow's match play, are Jesse Guilford, Woodland; Fred Wright Jr., Commonwealth; the Martin twins, Ed and Leo of Sandy Burr; Joe Lynch, Blue Hill; and Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk.

Guilford, Wright, and Ed Martin led the amateurs with 75's, while Lynch and Crossley were one stroke behind with 76's. Leo Martin wound up with a 79.

Lynch Outstanding

Outstanding among the amateurs yesterday was Lynch, the husky Blue Hill player. Playing in a threesome with Sam Snead, the sensational money player of the current season, and Tom Creavy, P. G. A. champion four years ago, Lynch outplayed Creavy and outdrove Snead on practically every hole. Creavy, who was in continual trouble over the 18 holes, posted an 81, just getting under the wire for today's round. Snead, despite the fact he was not hitting those long drives he is noted for, came home with a 70. In the driving department, Lynch was superb yesterday, and on several holes outdrove Snead by at least 50 yards.

The remarkable thing about the Blue Hill star is that he has never taken a golfing lesson. What golf he does know has been picked up by watching some of the great players he has toted bags for when caddy at The Country Club.

The high spots in Lynch's golf career to date include The Country Club caddie championship in 1925; state caddie championship, 1926; state junior championship, 1927; Lesley Cup team, 1927, '28, '29; The Country Club cup, 1937; New England junior championship, 1928; New England interscholastic championship, 1929; medalist, Maine amateur, 1932; Massachusetts state amateur championship, 1933, and United States amateur semifinalist, 1935.

Wright in Form

Guilford, who has been Massachusetts state champion three times, and former national title holder, is another long hitter off the tees. Another veteran of the golfing wars is Wright, who has held the Massachusetts title six times. The Commonwealth star is playing at the top of his game right now and many wouldn't be surprised to see him go far in this tournament.

Tony Manero of Salem, led the local pros yesterday with a 71 which is par for the course. Close on his heels came Denny Shute of Brae Burn, holder of the P. G. A. championship for the past two years, with a 73. Other local pros to make a good showing were Joseph Stein, Sandy Burr, with a 74; Tom Mahan, United Shoe, and Emile Mashie, Oak Hill greenkeeper, with 75's.

Disappointing among the local money players was the showing of Harold McSpaden of Winchester, who carded a 78.

Springfield Opens 1937 Grid Season Vs State Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23—Springfield College will open its intercollegiate football season Saturday afternoon when the team meets the State Teachers College of East Stroudsburg, Penna., on the home field. New head coach, Paul Stagg, has been calling double practices each day for the past 10 days and is pleased with the way his charges seem to be grasping his system of the short punt formation with the weak-side back in motion.

Springfield did not meet Stroudsburg last year but previous to that the teams had played each year for many seasons. Because his team is riddled by injuries following early season scrimmages with Trinity and American International, Stagg has no predictions to offer.

Following a successful coach such as Jack Rothacher, who resigned his position as head coach last spring, and confronted with the toughest schedule in years, the young coach will have no easy job. Springfield meets Harvard, Dartmouth and Rutgers in the next three weeks.

Ralph Plumb, a backfield star last year, is definitely out of the first game. Since Capt.-elect Herman (Red) Frey, fullback from New York City, did not return to school this year, the team will enter the first game without a captain. Coach Stagg will appoint a captain and later in the season one will be elected. Fifty-five players are listed on the first official roster of the varsity squad.

Two Foreign Net Stars Remaining

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23., (AP)—Baron Gottfried Von Cramm of Germany and Senorita Anita Lizana of Chile remained the only foreign threats today as the annual Pacific Southwest tennis championships moved on toward a finale.

Von Cramm has Joe Hunt of Los Angeles as his semifinal opponent today, while Don Budge, was up against Gene Mako, his doubles partner.

Senorita Lizana was in more serious company, Her quarterfinal foe was Mrs. John Van Ryn of Austin, Texas. The next step in the bracket would pair her with the winner of the match between Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and defending champion Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica.

The senorita, United States singles champion, yesterday defeated Barbara Winslow of Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2. In the upper draw, Alice Marble, California's 1936 national singles champion, was pitted against Bonnie Blank, Los Angeles, and Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, faced Helen Germaine of New York.

Yesterday's men's singles found von Cramm victor over Francis X. Shields of Hollywood, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, and Budge winner over Hiro Yamagishi of Japan, 8—6, 6—3.

In an invitational event, Helen Wills Moody and von Cramm combined late yesterday to defeat Kay Stammers and Murray Deloford of England, 6—3, 6—3.

International League Playoff

(Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	2	0	1.000
Baltimore	0	2	.000

Results Sept. 22

Newark 6, Baltimore 5.

BASEBALL

FENWAY PARK, TOMORROW, 3 P. M.
Ladies Free

RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2530

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	45	.681
Detroit	85	58	.594
Chicago	79	63	.556
Cleveland	75	67	.528
Boston	73	66	.525
Washington	68	74	.479
Philadelphia	48	92	.343
St. Louis	42	101	.294

Results Sept. 22

New York 4, St. Louis 1.
New York 11, St. Louis 0.
Detroit 6, Boston 4.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 6, Cleveland 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	86	54	.614
Chicago	85	58	.594
St. Louis	78	66	.542
Pittsburgh	76	67	.531
Boston	72	71	.503
Brooklyn	61	83	.424
Philadelphia	57	86	.399
Cincinnati	56	86	.394

Results Sept. 22

New York 6, Chicago 0.
Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2, (10 innings)
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2.

Pacific Coast League Playoff

Portland 13, San Francisco 3.
San Diego 4, Sacramento 1.

Red Sox Rookies Won 76 Games In Minors This Year

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Red Sox out of the running for second place and in danger of closing the season in the second division, it is interesting to study minor league averages and vision an optimistic future for the club's rookie talent. Although unofficial, the final American Association and Southern Association figures, in particular, promise a better balanced American League representative for Boston in 1938.

As the campaign rises to its conclusion, it is apparent that the Red Sox, if they are to challenge the Yankee supremacy in '38, must uncover a few pitchers. There is also need for other replacements, but the mound staff is the major item. With more consistent aid from the rubber, the Sox this season would have finished second. They had the offensive power.

Rookies Won 76 Games

Out of the minors next spring, Manager Joe Cronin will call five young men who should remedy this situation. Emerson Dickman, Lee Rogers and Dick Midkiff from Little Rock and Charley Wagner and Jim Henry from Minneapolis are a quintet of ambitious rookies with their best baseball ahead of them. The first three in Class A and the other two in Class AA, won a combined total of 76 games, while losing 49. Both Little Rock and Minneapolis entered post-season playoffs.

Wagner was the biggest winner, reaching the 20-victory level at Minneapolis. Dickman won 16, Henry 14, Rogers and Midkiff 13 each. Also at Little Rock was Byron Humphreys, who won 16, and Jennings Poindexter, a lanky left-hander with 15 victories. Humphreys is no longer a youngster, however, and the latter will probably stay in the minors at least another year in an effort to iron out his control.

In back of this group is Jim Bagby, whose 21 triumphs with Hazleton in the New York-Pennsylvania League brought his graduation to Little Rock next year. This kid hurler should be ready for the majors in 60 games.

Jim Henry, incidentally, joined the Red Sox yesterday and may work the series final today against Detroit.

Kress Most Valuable

From Minneapolis in the spring comes Red Kress, a seasoned performer, who was the Association's most valuable player this year. An infielder who can play any position well, Red batted .333 and drove in 154 runs. He was the biggest run producer in the circuit. Johnny Peacock, a .311 hitter with the Millers, arrived in town with Henry to bolster the catching staff. Fabian Gaffke, another late arrival at Fenway, hit .325 in 41 Miller engagements. "Fab" is an outfielder.

Deal and Nonnenkamp of Little Rock, are ready to fight for regular berths in Cronin's outfield. The former hit .344 and the latter .333.

So much for the future. At present the Red Sox are confronted by a three-game series with the Yankees, which opens tomorrow at Fenway. The Yanks need one more game to clinch the American League pennant and probably will acquire it today. Rudy York's thirty-third home run, with two mates on base, and the pitching of Tommy Bridges, gave the Detroit Tigers a 6-to-4 victory over the Sox yesterday.

Montreal Buys Harris

MONTREAL, Sept. 23 (AP)—Purchase of Second Baseman Mercer L. Harris of the Savannah club of the South Atlantic League was announced yesterday by the Montreal Baseball Club of the International League. The deal was made with the Pittsburgh Pirates, owners of the player's contract. Harris hit at a .307 average in 118 games this year.

Boston College Starting Season Against Huskies

Registering an all time low in gloominess despite material heralded as the best at Boston College in a decade, Ott Dobie, inaugurated his second season at University Heights, Saturday, sending his highly-touted Eagles against Northeastern, a rising inter-city rival.

From the beginning Dobie has been all football, both on and off the gridiron. He has scowled alibe at photographers and reporters, to say nothing of the players themselves, and this, say the wise ones, should be warning to the coming nine opponents. Strange as it may seem, those doleful signs mean that things look pretty good at Alumni Field.

Although advance dope had it that at least four sophs from last year's unbeaten freshman team were sure to win varsity spurs, Dobie has decided otherwise for the present. Preferring to string along with tested varsity men, he has inserted Bill Holland and John Connolly, subs last season, who did most of their playing on the bench, at the left side of the line posts, vacated by Andy Dominick and Oscoe Gilman, now assistant coaches.

The remainder of the line comprises five who started the Holy Cross game last November and played practically the 60 minutes. They are Dan McFadden and Ray Perrault, ends; John Janusus, mentioned in advance notices as All American tackle caliber for 1937; Jim Kissell, guard; and Ralph Worth, center. Other stellar linemen include Henry Wornics and Dick Harrison, freshman ends last season, besides wingmen Bill Flynn, Jim Cahill and John Morris from last year.

John Zelaski, giant sophomore tackle, is held up a bit by a knee injury. Other tackles are John Murray and John Connelly, with Leo Reardon, all state tackle for two years in high school evidently shifted to guard at the Heights. For guards, Ernie Schwotzer and Eddie Swenson, both sophs, look to lack only experience. At the pivot post the Eagles will use husky Brad Martin, a freshman back last season, as first-string reserve.

Capt. Tony DiNatale, rated one of the best booters in the East, and considered the ideal type for a leader and field general, will have some talented artists as his running mates. At present, the experienced Al Horsfal has replaced the soph, Pete Cignetti, at fullback, with two newcomers, Andy Bismarck, an unsung sub last year, and Vito Ananis, soph sensation, having the starting call at the halves.

Fella Gintoof, blond bullet, and Tom Guinea, the adonis of the squad, both among the starting quartet against the Crusaders last November, will make a determined bid to regain their lost prestige before the season is far along. Other better than average backs on hand are Aldric Richards, Walter Bryan, Ira Jivelekian, Charlie McCarthy, Roger Battles and Herb Mallard. The schedule:

Sept. 25—Northeastern at University Heights. Oct. 2—Kansas State, at University Heights. 12—Temple, at Fenway Park; 23—Detroit at University Heights; 30—North Carolina State, at University Heights. Nov. 6—Western Maryland, at Baltimore; 13—Kentucky, at Fenway Park; 20—Boston University, at Fenway Park; 27—Holy Cross, at Fenway Park.

N. E. Sidelines

Three scrimmages in as many days is the record behind the Dartmouth squad today. Coach Earl Blaik, anticipating stiff opposition from Bates Saturday, put his first and second teams through another long scrimmage session yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yale's regulars went on the defensive yesterday against the scrubs and were forced to give way to one touchdown. The scrubs scored on a 15-yard pass from Fred Blair to Sterling Brinkley, both sophomores, but took five more than the regulation four downs to do it. Later in the afternoon Coach Ducky Pond drilled his A team on forward passing. Clint Frank, whose heaves to Larry Kelley spelled victory for Yale in many of last year's games, got off several long tosses.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Dick Harlow gave his varsity gridsters a rest from contact work yesterday in preparation for Saturday's inter-squad game. Art Oakes, 164-pound halfback, veteran of last year's Yale game, appeared today to be the leading Crimson pass tosser. Yesterday he heaved spirals from 25 to 40 yards in a scrimmage against team D.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's football coaches, headed by Pat Hanley, made several changes in the Terriers' varsity line-up yesterday. Bob Colburn, junior from Holbrook, was promoted to the first team backfield, displacing Lou Blazynski, veteran of two seasons. Gary Famiglietti, the line crashing specialist, was moved from a halfback post to his old fullback position. Colburn, besides being a shifty runner, is a left handed passer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tufts scrimmaged hard yesterday afternoon and as a result of a good showing at the center position by Paul Ierardi, 175-pound senior, he was elevated to the first team. Coach Lew Manly was satisfied with the showing of his varsity eleven, especially the work of Giraud Edwards of Winthrop, a potential first-string guard.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern begins tapering off today for its opening game Saturday with Boston College. Coach Jimmy Dunn will work his squad on forward pass plays the remaining two days. Dunn gave the squad nine new aerial plays last Tuesday and has devoted much of the practice this week on perfecting the overhead game.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Great American Yachting Season

When the yachting season of 1937 got under way, it was freely predicted that, so far as American yachtsmen were concerned, it would be one of the greatest ever held, and such has proved to be the case. With the America's Cup being contested for, it was only natural that the races for that famous trophy should have attracted by far the greatest amount of attention; but it is both interesting and pleasing to note that not only was there more competition and interest in the various regattas and cruises held by the different yachting clubs of the United States; but the international and championship trophy races that were held in which yachts from Class M down to dinghies, competed reported similar conditions. And, unless we are greatly mistaken, this increased interest is going to continue as the years pass. One of the greatest of outdoor sports in which both men and women and boys and girls can compete, it is very deserving of its popularity and growth.

International
Frances McElwain

Americans Very Successful

The season was a most successful one for Uncle Sam's skippers including victories. It is also pleasing to note that the sportsmanship shown in all of the international as well as the national championship events was of the highest order. There are few sporting events where the chances of protests being made are greater than in yachting, and when a season passes into history with as few as were recorded this year, the skippers are worthy of special commendation. In the four most famous international races of the year, the United States made a clean sweep with Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, winning four straight from Thomas O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II for the America's Cup; Paul Shields, in his brother's six-meter yacht Rebel, defending the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup against the Norwegian yacht Buri; Briggs Cunningham's Lulu making the first successful defense of the Scandinavian Gold Cup by an American yacht since it was put in circulation in 1919, against the challenges of Sweden and Finland, and Milton Wegeforth's Lecky winning the international series for Star Class yachts.

The Younger Yachtsmen

One cannot well pass over the work of the younger yachtsmen during the past season. The competition for the Sears Bowl, emblematic of the national junior championship, as well as that for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy, emblematic of the women's championship, were finely sailed and showed that America is developing many youthful sailors who will soon be qualified to take the helm of the larger yachts. The work of the Pequot Yacht Club junior crew is deserving of special mention as it not only won the Sears Bowl from a strong field; but it had several other notable victories to its credit including the Junior Atlantic Class championship of Long Island Sound and the Gregory Taylor Trophy. This crew was made up of Charles Stetson, Bill Watkins and Bob Gordon, three youthful sailors with brilliant futures ahead of them. Equally noteworthy was the showing of Frances McElwain and her crew of the Cohasset Yacht Club which won the women's championship and Adams Trophy for the third successive year. The other members of this winning crew were Katherine Johnson, Frances Williams and Mrs. Joan Waters.

Sophomores In Brown Lineup This Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 23—Brown began tapering off today in preparation for the season's opener against Connecticut State College on Aldrich Field Saturday. The Bruin will give over tomorrow to a light signal drill as the final polish of plays is made for an opponent that commands the utmost respect.

Connecticut handed Brown a 27-0 drubbing last year and will be back with a veteran team, including all but four of the men who figured in the triumph a year ago. Brown will have four or five sophomores on the firing line, and the Bruin coaches will feel much more comfortable when they see how those newcomers stand up under fire.

Ends And Guards

"Tuss" McLaughry and his aides are still bothered about the ends and guards, both of which are largely in the hands of second year men. It is probable that Tom Nash and Joe Pinkelstein, sophomores, will start at end, but six men still ranked on even terms today. In addition to the two named, sophomores John Prodgers and Borden Chase, and the veterans, Victor Petrone and George Larkowich, all will be fighting for the varsity posts. Jerry Dalrymple, end coach, is disposed to let the competition rest on the showing in the Connecticut game.

Spencer Mandrot and George Mawhinney, sophomores, have had most of the advantage on the guards, with Jack Hawley and Gale Wisbach, veterans, close behind. Now Manrodt is handicapped by an injury, and it is probable that Mawhinney and Hawley will start.

Turcone at Center

Michael Turcone, veteran who will be shifted to guard, will probably open at center. Clifford Lathrop, sophomore who has won a first team post, is handicapped by injuries and may not see action at all. Particular interest will center on the work of the three sophomore backs, John J. McLaughry, 195-pound son of the head coach; John O'Leary and Charles Blount. The three have made excellent impressions and all will see plenty of action against the Connecticut team.

Coach McLaughry and his aides feel that the glaring weaknesses at defence that have ruined Brown's hopes for success on the gridiron for the past two years will be eliminated this year. The newcomers in the backfield have been tackling with great ability, and the blocking, another Bruin weakness in recent years, has been greatly improved.

Senior Golfers

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 23 (AP)—H. H. Holton, of Marblehead's Tedesco Country Club turned in an 86 for the best gross in the 15th supplementary tournament of the New England senior golfers' association yesterday at Manchester Country Club. C. N. Winship, Charles River, in the 70 and over class and H. C. Philbrook, of Brae Burn, 65 to 69 years, led their fields with a gross of 89 each. N. A. Rose, Metacomet, R. I., topped the 55 to 59 year class with a gross of 89.

American Association Playoff

(Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	2	0	1.000
Milwaukee	0	2	.000

Result Sept. 22

Columbus 3, Milwaukee 2.

American Professional Football League
Los Angeles 37, N. Y. Yankees 6.

Old Westbury Wins Open Polo Title From Greentree

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—A sort of super-polo team—Old Westbury—has burst forth from nowhere to rule that sport today as firmly as Donald Budge does tennis and Theodore Allen of Alhambra, Calif., the horseshoe pitchers.

The Greentree riders, open champions for the last two years, who got steam-rollered, 11 to 6, in the final tussle yesterday at the Meadow Brook Club, had the privilege of being the first to admit that a hurricane had hit them.

"We never had a chance," said the great Tommy Hitchcock, Greentree's 10-goal mainspring, as he wearily sponged himself down. "These young fellows are getting too good and too rough for us old guys."

Manuel Andrada, captain of the powerful Argentine quartet that has more or less ruled the world roost for several years, hugged Stewart Iglehart, Old Westbury's young 10-goal star, after yesterday's match and told an interpreter to say: "You are the most magnificent team ever."

When Hitchcock and Andrada say things like that, it must be so. And what makes this sudden acclaim the more remarkable is the fact that Old Westbury wasn't even up among the favorites when the open tournament began.

Three Long Island lads—C. V. (Sonny) Whitney, Mike Phipps and Iglehart—who were born with little silver mallets in their mouths, and the Terrific Texan, Cecil Smith, comprise the new "wonder" team.

They had so much "extra" over Greentree, a club rated exactly even with them on official handicapping, that they could easily as not have scored 20 goals instead of 11 with a little good fortune. Their shooting was erratic in spots, but they almost always had the ball in Greentree's end of the green.

The individual hero must be Whitney, captain and financial backer of the Westburys. Sonny is only a little four-goal man, and there was a lot of talk that he had no business insisting on playing with stars like Iglehart, Smith and Phipps, but Whitney showed them that he is quite a polo player.

Phipps scored five of the new champions' goals, Iglehart three, Smith two and Whitney one. Hitchcock scored three for the losers and played magnificently, as usual, but his side never had a chance.

Where to Dine

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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IN SHAKESPEARE'S
KING RICHARD II
New York, St. James Theatre, Sept. 28-Oct. 16
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE, Week of Oct. 18
COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Business and Industry

Foreign Trade With Nearly All Countries on the Increase

Commerce and Finance

Income, Not Price Parity, Farm Goal Declares Wallace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Secretary Wallace said last night some nation-wide system of production control over major farm crops is inevitable.

World and domestic conditions forced the present administration to transform the Department of Agriculture from an "educational and research agency" into one of "action," the secretary declared.

Crop Control Success

He said the crop control attempt under the original agricultural adjustment act was an "experiment" that "succeeded very well" although "many people objected to it."

This opposition was demonstrated, he said, by the many "legal attacks brought against it and its final invalidation" by the Supreme Court.

"In my opinion," Wallace said, "The principle of co-operative crop adjustment is sound and will eventually be applied again."

He added that "an utterly unguided, ruthlessly competitive agriculture will not fit" into present conditions "with practically all urban industry under centralized control of one kind or another."

"What we need is adjusted, balanced production in both town and country," he said, "and the town is nearer the goal than the country. Both should reach it together. We need an ever-normal granary."

Income Parity the Goal

At a press conference earlier in the day Wallace declared the 1938 farm benefit program would provide an abundance of farm products next year.

"I don't think that in the next 10 years it will ever be possible for the farmers to get parity prices for export crops," he said. "There just isn't enough money in the Treasury to give the farmers parity on wheat and cotton and corn and hogs. The farmers might get it for a year, but after that the farmers should receive the same per capita share of the total national income as they got in the 50-year period before the World War."

Interpretation of the 1938 regulation as reducing or restricting production to create a shortage of supplies is an error, he asserted.

Treasury Bills at .441 Interest

WASHINGTON — United States Treasury bills sold at a rate somewhat lower than the last previous rate, continuing the trend began two weeks ago. This week's $50,000,000 bill offering was sold at an average discount rate of 0.441 per cent, which compared with rates of 0.584 and 0.711 per cent for the two preceding weeks. The 273-day bills sold this week are dated Sept. 22, to mature June 22, 1938.

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Prospectus on request

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Is Squeeze in September Corn Artificial, CEA Wants to Know

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A nice little old-fashioned free-for-all, now raging in the corn pit of the Board of Trade in Chicago is being watched here by Wall street commodity interests. The Board of Trade in Chicago is sitting up nights over the struggle, the Commodities Exchange Administration at Washington is 'watching closely," farmers from Texas to Nebraska are trying to cash in on the squeeze by sending carloads of deliverable and partly deliverable cash corn to Chicago, and the outside reader of the financial news has still almost a whole week more to watch the fun.

The situation arises out of the extraordinarily short corn crop of last year, shrivelled to around 1,500,000,000 bushels by the drought. This year's crop is now estimated at around 2,550,000,000 bushels, or slightly above the average of the nineteen-twenties (which people are still inclined to think of as "normal"); but it will not be available for delivery on September future contracts. By early October lovely deliverable corn will be available by the millions of bushels, but for those who have promised to deliver corn in September the bottom of the bin is being scraped.

Short Carry-Over

The corn carry-over this year is one of the shortest on record, and Chicago has been, until the past week, almost bare. Even after almost three weeks' warning, the deliverable cash corn in Chicago is reported at only about one fourth of the outstanding commitments—the "open interest"—of shorts who have promised to deliver and longs who have paid to receive corn by the end of the month. As a result, the price of September contracts, even after a sharp set-back around the week-end, is still, at about $1.04, some 30 cents higher than the price of contracts to deliver in October.

At the beginning of September, when the present squeeze began to appear, September corn was selling around 95 cents. On the 13th, it was $1; last Friday it touched $1.16¾, and closed at $1.12; Saturday it dropped to the limit to $1.04, and Monday it dipped for a short period below $1. Not one of these prices reflects fundamental statistical conditions for the corn crop as a whole; they merely indicate the short-term guesses of the market as to how the September contract will work out.

Record "Open Interest"

Interest in the matter is heightened by the fact that a private grudge fight is said to be involved in this expensive chess game. The "near month" in corn in the last year has shown a lamentable habit of becoming very tight at the last moment. The near month is, at the time, the month for which contracts are falling due. Contracts to deliver or to take corn have been made and traded for a year, and by this time most of them have been liquidated. Those who were long have sold, those who were short have bought. September, 1937, contracts are now the near month, and September, 1938, contracts are the far month.

Some contracts are still outstanding, as "open interest," although by the 27th of the month they must all be settled. Shorts, by that time, must either buy in their contracts or find the corn they have promised—"he who sells what isn't his'n, must buy it back or go to prison"—and longs must either prepare to take delivery or else sell their claims.

Last December the short supply caused a slight squeeze. Again in May the price ran up sharply before the contract term expired. In July a certain large speculative interest was reported to have taken on a large long position, in the expectation of a squeeze on account of the small carry-over of corn; but at the last moment a certain other interest suddenly shipped deliverable cash corn into Chicago, driving the price down sharply at the last moment at considerable loss to the long position. Now, however, the man who in July was loaded with corn is heavily short, and the firms that brought in corn and ended the squeeze in July are long.

Shorts in Hard Position

However, it isn't altogether that simple. A lot of smaller speculators, who loaded up in July for a squeeze and high prices, and who lost substantially thereby, have concluded that the same thing may happen in September, so they went short. Last week they were in the uncomfortable position inherent in having promised to deliver corn for about 90 cents a bushel, having put up only from 4 to 8 cents per bushel margin, and seeing the cost of making good rise to around $1.16 (meaning a loss of four or five times the original margin).

The fundamental problem which will be worked out in the next few days is the purely psychological question of whether the longs or shorts will hold out most tenaciously. The longs don't want corn and the shorts don't know where they can get the corn. If one man held all the long positions—all the promises—he could take his pound of flesh; but already about 8,000,000 bushels of the 18,000,000 at the beginning of the month have been closed out. The open interest was reduced 2,374,000 bushels by Friday's market operations alone, according to figures released by the Commodity Exchange Administration. But the remaining open interest is still said to be the largest on record for a delivery month, with deliverable stocks probably the smallest on record.

The Board of Trade has raised the margin requirements on September corn, from 4 cents to 12 cents, and some commission houses have gone much further, raising the requirements to as high as 30 cents a bushel, which simply shuts out everybody who would like to fish in troubled waters. The board also warned shorts that they must pay up or suffer expulsion. And it has required every member house to report to it daily, by air mail if necessary, on all customer position in September wheat. The CEA inquiry announced goes somewhat farther.

Artificial or Normal?

The question the CEA wants to answer is whether the present price gyrations are natural or artificial, that is, whether they are being intentionally brought about or whether they are merely due to the fluctuating hopes and fears of those still left in the contract. The Cargill Grain Company of Minneapolis is said to be the largest long in the market, with holdings reported at 5,000,000 bushels. It is said to have lost substantially in July when the price suddenly dropped near the expiration of the contract around $1.23 on July 20 down to 99½ cents on July 27. Daniel C. Rice, one of the most successful operators on the exchange, and the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, are reported the largest short interests in the market. Both are said to have profited substantially in July from short positions when corn took its final tumble and Cargill took its reputed punishment. Farmers' National is said to have broken the squeeze in July with the unexpected delivery of 500,000 bushels of corn when the price was around $1.23.

One of the innovations in the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 was a section granting permission to the Secretary of Agriculture, when a squeeze develops in a delivery month, to prolong the period in which delivery may be made. If this were invoked at present, shorts might have until Oct. 10 to deliver.

U.S. Exports Up 49 P. C. in July; Imports Up 36 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A substantial increase in the foreign trade of the United States was recorded in July over the like month of last year, the great bulk of the 51 countries listed by the Department of Commerce showing good gains in both imports and exports, a report by the department discloses.

There was an increase of about 49 per cent in exports and of nearly 36 per cent in imports, the aggregate for July being $268,185,000 while imports totaled $265,349,000. Only five countries bought less than the year before, these being Greece, Haiti, the Irish Free State, Spain and the Soviet Union. Countries shipping less here were British Malaya, Ecuador, Honduras, Hong Kong, Norway, the Philippine Islands and Spain.

Value of exports, including re-exports, and of general imports, by grand divisions and countries follows (000 omitted):

	July, 1936	July, 1937
Exports		
Europe	65,098	88,869
Northern North America	33,031	46,253
Southern North America	17,812	28,196
South America	19,243	26,838
Asia	29,043	33,378
Oceania	6,713	10,714
Africa	10,446	14,953
Total	180,390	268,185
Country		
Argentina	5,957	8,184
Australia	4,389	7,980
Belgium	3,653	7,474
Brazil	3,960	6,947
British India	2,301	3,668
British Malaya	350	249
Canada	31,319	46,116
Ceylon	128	167
Chile	1,940	2,439
China	4,043	5,823
Colombia	2,048	2,943
Cuba	4,796	7,905
Czechoslovakia	387	675
Denmark	835	1,134
Dominican Republic	265	485
Ecuador	374	583
Egypt	580	909
Finland	472	751
France	6,449	9,918
Germany	7,579	7,583
Gold Coast	269	363
Greece	893	450
Haiti	333	333
Honduras	405	448
Northern North America	33,031	46,253
Hong Kong	570	728
Iran (Persia)	105	112
Italy	2,873	4,749
Jamaica	227	339
Japan	11,995	26,509
Mexico	6,828	11,007
Netherlands Indies	1,179	3,055
Netherlands West Indies	1,181	3,166
Netherlands	3,592	7,968
Newfoundland & Labrador	706	1,121
New Zealand	1,715	2,612
Panama	1,599	2,279
Peru	1,243	1,769
Philippine Islands	5,241	6,883
Poland and Danzig	922	1,408
Portugal	658	752
Spain	1,014	287
Sweden	2,743	4,803
Switzerland	665	801
Turkey	501	1,312
Union of South Africa	6,717	9,823
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2,884	2,400
United Kingdom	27,381	32,103
Uruguay	959	1,101
Venezuela	2,106	4,288
Imports		
Europe	55,048	70,166
Northern North America	30,991	37,458
Southern South America	19,149	25,961
South America	20,078	38,787
Asia	63,877	81,863
Oceania	3,109	4,115
Africa	2,803	7,379
Total	195,055	265,349
Country		
Argentina	3,597	16,532
Australia	1,688	1,861
Belgium	4,342	6,164
Brazil	7,241	9,694
British India	6,748	15,563
British Malaya	15,643	16,550
Canada	30,595	36,472
Ceylon	938	1,620
Chile	1,500	2,626
China	6,672	10,858
Colombia	2,667	3,894
Cuba	9,901	14,633
Czechoslovakia	1,624	3,574
Denmark	321	528
Dominion Republic	439	557
Ecuador	275	287
Egypt	579	602
Finland	1,190	1,909
France	4,557	6,102
Germany	7,570	8,202
Gold Coast	351	1,690
Greece	118	653
Haiti	142	211
Honduras	728	636
Hong Kong	682	679
Iran (Persia)	379	440
Irish Free State	39	128
Italy	2,861	3,332
Jamaica	129	155
Japan	12,187	16,482
Mexico	4,044	4,457
Netherlands Indies	4,644	10,693
Netherland West Indies	1,390	1,742
Newfound'd and Labrador	201	799
Netherlands	3,865	4,509
New Zealand	1,205	1,678
Norway	1,698	1,439
Panama	2323	449
Peru	895	1,787
Poland and Danzig	822	1,059
Portugal	454	972
Spain	1,164	1,123
Sweden	4,478	5,113
Switzerland	1,467	2,039
Turkey	164	383
Union of South Africa	502	1,542
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2,226	3,238
United Kingdom	14,305	15,234
Uruguay	651	957
Venezuela	2,150	2,288

Smelting's 8-Mos. Net $6.41 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company estimates its net income for the first eight months of 1937 at a4,485,894, after allowing for federal income taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, amortization and other charges.

After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, this is equal o $6.41 each on 528,765 shares of $50 par common stock. No provision has been made for federal surtax on undistributed profit. In the corresponding period of last year the company showed a net income of $3,782,769, or $5.08 a common share.

Directors have declared a dividend of $2 a share to common stockholders, payable Oct. 15, to holders of record Oct. 1. A similar amount was paid three months ago and a year ago.

Abitibi Mortgage Legal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

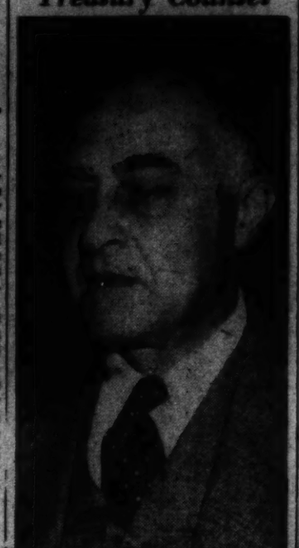
NEW YORK—Mortgage securing the first mortgage bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Ltd., was approved by Toronto, Montreal and New York counsel at the time the bonds were issued. Joseph P. Riley, chairman of the Bondholders Representative Committee, said, in answer to an attack on the validity of the mortgage by the liquidator of the company.

New Chemical Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A subsidiary of the du Pont industrial empire, the Old Hickory Chemical Corporation, is constructing a plant in Chesterfield county for the manufacture of carbon-disulphide, a product used in rayon manufacture.

Treasury Counsel



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John Philip Wenchel

Newly Named Assistant General Counsel for the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, Succeeding Morrison Shafroth, Resigned. Mr. Wenchel Graduated From University of Maryland in 1926. He Practiced Law in Baltimore Until 1935 When He Entered Government Service

Electricity Output 12 P C Over '36 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Sept. 18 was 2,280,792,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 5.9 per cent over 2,154,276,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 12.4 pet cent higher than 2,028,583,000 kilowatt hours in the like week of 1936, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

The Institute reports the following percentage increases in the major geographic regions: New England, 0.6, Middle Atlantic 3.9, central industrial 6.5, west central 0.2, southern states 3.7, Rocky Mountain 16.5, Pacific coast 8.9.

Accountants Say Corporate Surtax Damages Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Declaring that none of the taxation changes of the last 20 years has had such a devastating effect upon business as has the corporate surtax enacted in the Revenue Act of 1936, the committee on Federal Taxation of the American Institute of Accountants, in its report to the council of that body, urges the United States Government to create a qualified non-partisan commission to study the tax problem.

The report further says in part:

"Business can adjust itself to changing rates of taxation, but to face the future confidently it must have reasonable assurance of the character and basis of such taxation, predicated upon ascertained facts and not upon guesswork.

"The most confusing and perilous factor confronting those who chart the course of business today is that of taxation. Much of the uncertainty could be removed."

To meet objections to the present law, the committee suggests that the principle of taxing corporate income on the basis of average earnings for five years should be substituted. It is further urged that the law be changed to take into consideration state laws which restrict the payment of dividends by companies which have an accumulated deficit, regardless of any earnings in a taxable year.

Copies of the committee's report were sent to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and other government officials.

The chairman of the committee is Victor H. Stempf, partner in the public accounting firm of Touche, Niven & Co., New York City. The other members of the committee are J. S. Seidman, of Seidman & Seidman, New York; Wayne Kendrick, of Wayne Kendrick &.Co., Washington; Berl G. Graham, of Gano & Cherrington, Cincinnati, and Clarance L. Turner, of Turner, Crook & Zebley, Philadelphia.

Continued Home Building Lag Laid to Construction Cost Rise

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A drop in home building activity in recent weeks, just reported by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, brings up anew the question as to when the long-anticipated, low-priced modern house will appear on the market to meet the vast potential demand now sparently dammed up by rising construction costs.

There seems to be no doubt in construction circles that rising costs are a big factor in the current slackening of home construction. And there now appears to be a measurable slowing up, despite the earlier reports of the F. W. Dodge Corporation that residential construction for the first seven months of the year averaged 47 per cent greater than 1936 in 37 eastern and mid-Western states. Herbert U. Nelson, secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, reports current home construction now at 31.2 per cent of the volume prevailing in 1926, whereas the same month a year ago registered 36.2 per cent of the 1926 volume.

Rising costs are blamed for this decline by the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis, which recently made a survey of 82 cities, large and small, and found that much building is being postponed because houses cost more to build than prospective owners can pay. The makers of this survey estimate from the data they gathered that a house which could be built for $4000 last year calls for an average expenditure today of $4600.

While to a person with an ample bank account that increase might not loom forbidding, to the moderate income group it means either postponing the building plans until the additional amount can be saved, or perhaps modernizing the old place.

In any case, the low-price houses that have been talked and dreamed about do not seem possible now.

On the contrary, material and labor costs have risen sharply from the low point of the depression, so that they are almost back to former high levels. No startling improvements in methods of building have been effected to compensate for these upswings.

Material prices today are 96.2 per cent of the 1926 level, the latest statistics indicated. Skilled labor costs about the same now as it did in that good building year, according to figures of the United States Department of Commerce. It averaged $1.27 an hour for the first six months of this year; $1.28 for the corresponding period in 1926. Common labor, the same statistics show, is actually higher now than it was then—112.5 per cent of the 1926 hourly wage rate. And all of these costs have been rising steadily since the first of the year, indicating an upward trend.

Pre-fabrication is expected to play a big part eventually. Slow in coming, pre-fabrication, nevertheless, is on its way and will, it is declared, be a means of reducing home building prices.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Selling Finally Gets Upper Hand In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Selling forces had the better of it in today's stock market.

Intermittent rallies were unsuccessful in generating energy on the upside, although a few issues here and there managed to retain modest advances. Losses, on the whole, ranged from minor amounts to two or more points near the final hour.

Dealings were exceptionally slow from the start. Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

Down the greater part of the day were Wheeling Steel, National Steel, American Steel Foundries, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, International Harvester, Western Union, American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, American Water Works, du Pont, General Motors, Westinghouse, Cerro de Pasco, American Metal, J. C. Penney, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line, Coca-Cola, American Locomotive, Owens-Illinois, American Tobacco "B" and Liggett & Myers "B," U. S. Steel and Bethlehem were narrow.

Yellow Truck and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit fell back as labor troubles confronted both companies.

Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Anaconda, Kennecott, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Macy, North American, Boeing, Electric Power & Light, General Electric, Philip Morris, Shell Union Oil and Pure Oil tried to back the decline and Douglas Aircraft retrieved a point or so of its Wednesday's loss.

Bonds Are Lower

Bond prices were lower over a broad front today, but for the most part losses were confined to fractions.

Rail liens as a group were on the downside, in company with a long list of industrials. Utilities showed some improvement.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 4½s, reflecting the company's labor troubles, were off 2½ at one time.

Lower among the rails were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s and Frisco 4½s. Illinois Central 4¾s tilted upward.

Down elsewhere were Anaconda copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, International Paper 5s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Studebaker 6s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Western Union 5s.

Up a shade were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Utility Power & Light 5s, Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, and Shell Union 3½s. Price changes among foreigns were small.

U. S. Government followed a steady course.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Sellers held the edge in share trading on the Curb Exchange today, and losses of fractions to more than a point predominated in late dealings.

With business news offering little incentive for resumption of aggressive buying, such erstwhile favorites as Aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric and Pittsburgh Plate Glass were off a point or more. Oil shares mostly sagged, resulting in fractional losses for Gulf and Creole.

Also moderately lower were American Cyanamid "B," Columbia Oil & Gas, Pan American Airways and Great Atlantic & Pacific.

Among scattered issues scoring fractional advances were Teck-Hughes, United Gas and Pennroad.

Week's Clearings Up 22% Over '36 Then

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $6,502,014,000 in the week ended Sept. 22, an increase of 22.5 per cent over $5,305,774,000 in the corresponding week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

In the preceding week clearings in the same cities were 9.7 per cent under a year ago.

The aggregate at New York was $4,074,753,000, a gain of 27.7 per cent over $3,189,792,000 last year. The total at outside centers of $2,427,261,000 represented an increase of 14.7 per cent over $2,115,982,000 in the comparable 1936 week.

The agency reported transactions in the latest week were aided materially by middle-of-the-month settlements which were not included in the totals last year.

All centers reported increases over 1936, the more important of which were: Cleveland, 35.0 per cent; Pittsburgh, 28.0; Minneapolis, 26.2, and San Francisco, 23.9.

Clearings at Chicago amounted to $345,200,000, a gain of 16.3 per cent over $296,800,000 in the like 1936 week.

Detroit Edison Earning More Than $8 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Final 1937 per share earnings of Detroit Edison Co. are expected to depend largely on the extent to which retirement charges are made to take care of work ahead of schedule. The company is reported to be currently earning in excess of $8 a share, having reported $8.55 for 12 months ended July 31. Assuming business continues as anticipated, results for 1937 should be in line with current per-share figure, barring extraordinary charges it is estimated.

The 1937 construction program, however, is well ahead of schedule, which might mean additional property writeoffs for replacements. Such a development will open the question for the management as to whether the abnormal charge will be a surplus adjustment or against the year's operations. Whatever method is adopted, however, ample coverage of the year's dividend disbursements will be made. With the coming expected declaration of $1 Detroit Edison will have paid $6 on its stock this year, the same as was paid in 1936.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
55	41	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	Sep 22
89	83¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	86	86	86	—3
22¾	14½	Adams Exp (.20g)	5	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
28¾	22	Adams-Millis (3)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
36	28½	Address-Multh (1.60)	3	27½	28½	28½	— ¾
4⅝	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
85½	61½	Air Reduction (1a)	9	69¾	69	69	— ½
8¼	1⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	19	10½	10	10	— ⅝
5⅝	1⅝	Allegheny	45	2	1⅝	1⅝	
86½	23	Allen pf xw	3	15	15	15	—8½
59¾	18	Allen pf 500 ww	5	17½	16	16	—2¾
59	18¾	Allen pf 540 ww	1	16	15	15	—3¾
83½	19	Alleg pr pf	9	20	19¾	19¾	—1¾
45¾	25	Alleg Sil (1.20g)	3	27	26½	26½	—1
27⅞	13	Allen Indust (1)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
258½	183	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	4	194	190	190	—3
17½	14¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Sep 21
33½	17½	Allied Mills (2g)	4	18	17½	17½	— ½
21¾	13½	Allied Stores (.50a)	23	13¾	13	13	— ¼
85	69¼	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	69½	68½	68½	— ½
83½	53¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	21	57	55	55	—2
39¾	17½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ½
4⅝	2½	Amal Leather	2	4¼	4	4	
82½	34½	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Sep 20
114¾	71¼	Amerada (2)	3	71	70½	70½	—1
101½	78	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	76	76	76	Sep 22
41¾	20	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	6	20½	20	20½	Sep 22
80¾	45	Am Brake Sh (2g)	7	49	48½	48¾	— ¾
121	89¾	Am Can (4a)	18	89¾	88¾	89¾	— ½
176	132½	Am Can pf (7)	8	150	147	147	+ ¼
71	39	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	1	32½	32	32	—1¼
104½	59	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	59½	59½	59½	— ½
33¾	24	Am Ch & Chble (1g)	14	25½	24	24½	—1
150	115	Am Ch & Chble pf (5)	2	150	150	150	Aug 30
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	7	99	98½	98½	Sep 23
23¾	10	Am Colortype	9	11¾	11	11	—1
30¾	17¾	Am Comi Alcohol	3	20	19	19	—1
33¾	20¾	Am Cryst Sug (3½g)	5	21½	20½	20½	— ½
13½	8¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	8½	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
17	8¾	Am European	1	9¾	9	9¾	Sep 20
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	36	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
58½	35	Am & For P 6$ pf	3	37½	36½	36½	— ¾
68½	34	Am & For P 7$ pf	3	36¼	36¼	36¾	Sep 22
36½	13¼	Am & For P 3 pf	11	14⅝	13	13	—3
21	13	Am-Hawaii SS (3)	1	13	13	13	Sep 20
11¼	6	Am Hide & Leather	10	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
55¾	32½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	33	32½	32½	Sep 16
52¾	39½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
4¾	2¾	Am Ice	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 23
27¾	17¾	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	22	22	22	Sep 21
17¾	10½	Am International	14	10½	10	10	— ⅛
58½	28½	Am Locomotive	15	30	27	27	—2
126	88	Am Locomotive pf	1	88½	88½	88½	—1½
29¾	16¾	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	5	17	16¾	17	
13¾	6½	Am M & Met (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 22
68¾	39½	Am Metal (¾g)	12	43¼	43	43	—1½
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Sep 14
16½	7	Am Power & Light	15	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
87½	49½	Am P & L 6$ pf (6)	2	50	49½	50	
72½	40¼	Am P & L 6$ pf (5)	2	43¾	43¼	43½	— ½
29½	15½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	38	16	15¾	15¾	— ½
45¼	30½	Am Roll Mill (2)	29	32¼	31¼	31¾	— ¼
101½	88	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	12	90¾	89	89	—3
36	23½	Am Safety Raz (3)	31	28	25½	26	+ ¾
39	19½	Am Seating (1½g)	3	21½	20¾	20¾	Sep 22
105¾	69¼	Am Smelt & R (4g)	31	73¾	72	72	—1¾
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	140	140	140	Sep 22
67½	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	Sep 22
73½	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	18	37⅛	36	36	—1¾
26½	12¾	Am Stores (1½g)	21	12¾	12	13½	— ¾
56⅞	35⅞	Am Sugar Ref (3)	7	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
187	157	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	161¼	159	159	—2
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	6	72½	72½	72½	—2¾
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	73½	71¾	71¾	—3¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138	138	138	+ ½
20½	9½	Am Type Founders	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
29½	14½	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	25	15½	15	15	— ⅜
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 9
14¾	7⅛	Am Woolen	7	8	7½	7½	— ¾
79	48¾	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ⅜
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	21	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
70¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	49	49	49	—1
69½	39¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	164	42¾	40¾	40¾	—1½
97	60	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	60	60	60	Sep 21
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	17	17	17	Sep 30
10¼	5¼	A P W Paper	2	5	4½	4½	—1
46	38¼	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	39½	39½	39½	— ¾
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	2	105	104¾	105	Sep 22
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	24	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	80	79¾	79¾	—2¼
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	—1¼
70½	50	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	4	50¼	49½	49½	—1
16½	10	Arnold Const (⅞g)	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
17⅜	5½	Artloom	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
24¾	12¾	Assd Dry Goods	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	46	Sep 10
94¾	56½	Atch T & S F (2g)	48	61¾	58	58	—3¾
104	90	Atchison pf (5)	3	90	90	90	
55½	33	Atl Coast Line	9	37	36½	36½	—1½
29	10	Atl Gulf & W In	2	11¼	11	11	+1
44	15¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	16	15	15	—1
37	23¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	25½	24½	24½	— ¾
116½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	105	103½	103½	— ½
18½	13¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	14	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
52¾	49	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	49	48¾	48¾	— ¼
94	64	Atlas Powder (2½g)	2	65	64	64	Sep 20
18¼	7½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	2	13¼	13¼	13½	—1¾
9¼	4	Austin Nichols	4	4½	4½	4½	
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	

—B—

23¾	13	Baldwin Loco ct	87	13½	12	12	—1¼
40½	17¼	Balt & Ohio	22	19⅜	18½	18⅞	— ½
47¾	20½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	23	23	23	— ¾
45	38	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	39	39	39	Sep 17
43¾	20	Barber Co (¾g)	4	22½	21½	21½	—1
32	18	Barker Bros	1	20	20	20	Sep 22
35¼	16¾	Barnsdall (1)	15	19½	19½	19¾	— ⅜
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	1	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
28¾	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	6	19½	19½	19½	— ½
106¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	—1¾
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107½	107½	107⅝	Sep 20
15¾	10½	Belding-Hem (1)	1	11	11	11	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	15½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	15	16⅜	16½	16¼	+ ¼
23¾	19½	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
23¾	17½	Best & Co (3½a)	2	18	17	18	— ⅜
105½	73	Beth Steel (3½g)	81	75½	73	72	—3
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17	17	17	— ½
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	109	109	109	
69¾	45	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	45¼	45½	45¼	— ¾
38	22	Black & Decker (1a)	1	22	22	22	Sep 22
29½	16	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	2	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	22¼	Boeing Airplane	25	25⅝	24	24¼	— ⅜
48½	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	1	37¼	37	37	— ½
25	19	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	20	20	20	+1
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	13	22⅜	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
50⅜	38	Borg-Warner (3)	21	41⅞	39⅜	39½	—2⅜
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¾
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 20
35⅜	26½	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	27	26½	26⅝	— ¼
23¼	13	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	32	13½	13	13⅛	— ¼
59⅝	36¼	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	18	36½	34	34	—2¼
53½	41	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	2	44	43½	44	Sep 22
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	36	36	36	Sep 22
8	8	Bklyn & Queens T	7	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
38½	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 21
63	12⅞	Bklyn-Man T	42	13	11⅞	12	—1¼
102¼	39¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	12	36	33	33¼	—6¾
52¾	25	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
50	41½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	41⅞	41	41	— ½
24½	13½	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	9	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
25¼	12½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	15	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
14⅝	6⅞	Budd Mfg	16	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
45¼	24½	Bullard Co (1)	6	26	26	26	—1½
65¼	44½	Bulova Watch (4a)	10	45½	44	44	—1¾
18⅜	11¼	Burlington Mills (2)	5	11¼	11¼	11⅜	Sep 21
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	11	25½	24¾	24¾	— ½
11⅜	3½	Bush Terminal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
39	11¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 13
18¼	12⅜	Butler Bros (.60)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
36¼	26	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	27½	26¼	26¼	— ¾
9¼	4¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33¾	13½	Byers Co	3	14¾	14	14	— ¾
34⅝	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	23¾	23	23	— ⅛

—C—

48¼	30	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	30	30	30	— ⅛
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2¼)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
20½	11½	Calumet & H (1.10g)	21	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	6	25¼	25	25	— ¾
38¼	16½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	90	17¼	15	15¼	—1⅞
17½	9¼	Canadian Pacific	31	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
61½	37½	Cannon Mills (1½g)	5	37½	37½	37½	Sep 20
18⅛	10¼	Cap Adm A (¼g)	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
35⅜	24	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
9½	5½	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
191¾	130	Case (J I)	9	140	134	134	—4
100	77¼	Caterpil Tract (3¼g)	4	79¾	78	79	— ⅛
105½	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Sep 17
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (3¼g)	14	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— ¾
115	105	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 22
48¼	28	Celotex (.80g)	3	31½	31	31	—1
39¼	29½	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Sep 22
12⅜	4⅝	Cent Pdy	1	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	2	17½	17	17	Sep 18
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
14½	6¼	Century Rib M (.20g)	2	8	8	8	Sep 16
86⅝	53	Cerro de Pasco (4)	5	54	53	53	—3
23⅜	8	Certain-teed	4	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
43¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	48	47	47½	+3¼
48	10⅜	Checker Cab	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	Sep 22
68⅝	41⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	18	42½	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91	91	91	Sep 22
90½	52¾	Ches Corp (3)	2	54	53	53	—1½
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Sep 20
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¼	Chi & N W	13	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
19½	6½	Chi & N W pf	5	8	7¼	7¼	—1¼
4	1¼	Chi Ot West	5	1⅝	1½	1½	
18¼	5½	Chi Ot West pf	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
32	19⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	20	20	20	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7¾	2⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
33	16⅜	Chi Pneu T	8	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ¼
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	37	37	37	—2¼
3¾	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 22
8¾	3½	C R I & P 6% pf	4	3½	3¼	3¼	
10½	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
27½	13	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
33½	15¾	Chick Cel Oil	7	17½	17	17½	Sep 21
15¾	7⅛	Childs Co	6	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
136½	80¼	Chrysler (5g)	118	86¼	83¾	83¾	—2¾
31⅜	15½	City Ice & F (2)	6	15¼	15¼	15½	— ⅜
19⅝	4½	City Stores	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	8½	Clark Equip	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
48	33¼	Clark Hardy (1.20g)	3	35	35	35	
49½	32	Cleve Cliffs Ir (1½g)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
39⅞	25½	Cleve Elec Ill (1.60)	15	28½	28	28	—1½
109⅜	102	Cleve Graph Br (1.40g)	1	102	102	102	
39⅞	25½	Climax Molyb (1.20g)	15	31⅞	31½	31⅝	Sep 20
171½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	8	130	123	123	—7
91	68⅛	Coca-Cola A (2)	2	87¾	87¼	87⅞	Sep 22
23⅜	14½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	21	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (4)	2	103½	103½	103½	
62⅝	39	Coll & Alt (4g)	3	49	39	39	—7
51¾	32	Colum Br A (1.50g)	3	33	33	33	— ⅝
32	23¾	Colum Br B (1.50g)	2	25½	25¼	25½	Sep 21
29⅞	10	Colum Gas (.20g)	69	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
102	80	Colum Gas pf A (6)	1	87	87	87	
39⅛	19¼	Colum Pict vte(1a)	9	20	20	20	— ⅛
45½	37½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	37½	37½	37½	Sep 13
130⅝	101	Colum Pict pf (4a)	1	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	—3
14	8	Comml Credit (.40)	16	12	12	12	— ⅛
114	97	Comml Credit pf (4½)	1	98½	98½	98½	—2
89½	81	Comml Invest Tr (4)	15	81½	80¾	80¾	—1½
120	90	Comml I Tr cv pf (4½)	2	100½	100	100	Sep 23
11⅜	4¼	Comml Solv (.80)	20	11½	11	11	— ⅛
11½	4½	Comwlth & Sou	26	2¼	2	2	
6	2½	Comwlth & So pf (3)	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
43¾	26	Fed D Stores (2)	2	25½	25½	25¼	— ¾
108⅞	88	Fed D Strs pf (4½)	4	88	88	88	Sep 13
45⅝	31	Fid P Fir Ins (1.80a)	3	33¾	32½	33½	+ ½
41⅜	36¾	Firestn T&R (1½g)	2	38	37½	37½	— ¾
107½	101½	Firestn T&R pf (6)	2	99½	99	99	—2½
52¼	37	First Nat Strs (3½)	3	38¾	38	38	— ½
36¼	20	Flintkote (1)	31	20¾	18¾	18¾	—2½
58½	37	Florence Stove (1½g)	2	37	37	37	Sep 23
39½	31	Florsheim Sh A (2)	1	31	31	31	Sep 4
9½	2¾	Follansbee	9	3½	3¼	3½	
58	37½	Food Machine (2½a)	3	40	39	39	— ¼
54½	23½	Foster Wheeler	1	25	25	25	—1½
18¾	6½	Francisco Sug	3	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
33¼	34¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	16	28½	25¾	25¾	— ⅜

—G—

7⅛	2¾	Gabriel A	6	3¾	3½	3½	Sep 21
15⅜	8	Gair (Robert)	5	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
39¼	31	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	1	31	31	31	Sep 16
19⅜	9	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
15⅜	10	Gen Am Investors	5	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
105¼	98	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	100½	100½	100½	Sep 8
86½	50	Gen Am Trans (1¾g)	6	49½	48	48	—3
19½	9¾	Gen Baking (.60)	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
14	5	Gen Bronze	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
32½	14½	Gen Cable	5	16½	16	16	— ⅛
65	32	Gen Cable A	1	33¼	32¼	33¼	— ¾
126⅝	105	Gen Cable pf	2	105	105	105	Sep 11
52¼	28	Gen Cigar (2½g)	3	28¾	28	28	— ⅛
84⅞	43⅝	Gen Elec (1.20g)	*107	43½	43¾	43¾	— ⅞
44¼	34½	Gen Foods (2)	11	34¾	34½	34½	
3⅜	1½	Gen Gas & Elec A	5	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
65⅞	58	Gen Mills (3)	2	59	59	59	Sep 22
70½	48	Gen Motors (2½g)	193	50¾	49	49¼	—1¾
122⅜	113	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	118	117½	118	
18¼	8	Gen Outdoor Adv	4	8¾	8¾	8½	Sep 22

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

American Woolen Spring Fabrics 2½ to 5 Cts. Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Spring, 1938, clothing fabrics produced by American Woolen Company are from 2½ to five cents a yard cheaper than autumn, 1937, prices were, according to the 'opening' which has just occurred. Clothing men say, however, that this is not enough to make the retail prices of clothes any more favorable to the wearer. Practically the same level of prices of clothing at retail is expected to persist next spring as rules now, it is said.

Gesture For Business

Manufacturers of clothes admitted that summer sales to the public had failed to come up to the volume anticipated in the heavy advance buying by which retailers sought to counteract advancing prices. They declared, however, that with more seasonable weather in the last 10 days, clothing sales at retail have improved measurably. This, they added, had provided the first basis for an accurate test of consumer reaction to fall prices, and the conclusion from the sales thus far has been that there has been little public resistance to prices.

Clothing men attributed the declines, which had been generally expected, both to slightly lower raw wool prices and to an effort on the part of fabric mills to stimulate business for the new season following very light trading in autumn fabrics over the last several weeks.

The manufacturers said that, while there is not likely to be heavy advance covering of spring fabric requirements they do not expect resistance to the new prices.

Worsted Prices Set

In worsted fabrics priced by the company are Style 9641, 12 to 12½-ounce serge at $1.82½, off 5 cents from the fall opening; No. 8205, 13 to 13½-ounce serge at $1.90, off 5 cents; No. 9613, 13 to 13½-ounce unfinished worsted, at $2, off 2½ cents; No. AA468, 12½-ounce mixture at $2, off 5 cents; No. 2902, 12 to 12½-ounce mixture, at $1.85, unchanged; No. 4001, 14½ to 15-ounce 3-ply twist, at $2.27½, unchanged; No. D9075, 13 to 13½-ounce fancy worsted, at $2.15, off 5 cents; No. 9151, 14 to 14½-ounce fancy worsted, at $2.30, off 5 cents, and No. EE9120, 12 to 12½-ounce cotton warp worsted, at $1.32½, unchanged.

The woolen suiting line was priced at 77½ cents to $2.15, and while few repeat styles were included, these showed reductions of 2½ to 5 cents. Similarly, the topcoatings, priced at $1.07½ to $2.67½, showed minor reductions on the new repeat styles included in the line.

Gen'l Motors Sales Overseas Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced sales of cars and trucks to dealers in overseas markets totaled 27,253 units in August, an increase of 9.2 per cent over the like month in 1936.

In the first eight months sales of 246,415 units constituted a record for that period and were 10 per cent over the volume in the comparable period a year ago.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company.	Rate.	Per riod.	Pay able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Holeproof Hosiery Co 6 2-3% pf	50c	Qr.	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Loew's London Theatres, Ltd., 7% pfd	35c	Qr.	Oct. 15	Oct. 2
Pere Marquette Ry pr pf	$10	Nov. 1	Oct. 8	

Extra

Dominion Sec Corp	$1	Qr.	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Income Shares Inc	$1	Qr.	Oct. 15	Oct. 1

Initial

Com Edison new	31¼c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Reliance Steel Corp	20c	Qr.	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
do $1.50 cv pfd	37½c	Q Sep.	1	

Increased

Cleveland Union Stock Yards	50c	Qr.	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply	40c	Qr.	Oct. 31	Oct. 11

Reduced

McCall Corp	37½c	Q Nov.	11	Oct. 15

Regular

Badger Paint & Hardware Stores, Inc	10c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Clinton Trust	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Diamond Portland Cement	25c	Qr.	Oct. 20	Oct. 9
Discount Corp	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Doehler Die Cast	50c	Qr.	Oct. 25	Oct. 9
Dominion Sec Corp	50c	Qr.	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
do 5% pf	90c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Dow Chemical do pf	75c	Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Fairmont Cream Co (Del)	$1.35	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Jeffrey Mfg Co 6% pf	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Kellogg Switchbrd & Supply pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Kresge Dept Strs 4% pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	31	Oct. 11
Laclede Steel	25c	Sep.	30	Sep. 21
Lawyers Tr (NY)	40c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Magor Car Co	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Natl Casket Co 6% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 21
Naumkeag Stm Cot	$2	Oct.	7	Sep. 9
N. E. Fire Ins Co	12c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Pere Marq Ry	$1.25	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 8
Public Svc Corp N J 6% pf	50c	M Oct.	31	Oct. 1
Pub Svc Co of Nor Ill 7% pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Saguenay Pwr. Ltd. pf	$1.37½	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Textile Banking Co (N. Y.)	$2	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 25
U S Smelt & Ref do	87½c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 1

*Payable in five-year 5% debentures with cash adjustment for odd denominations.

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	94	97
Amer W W & E	5	1975	99	102
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	108	110
Calif Wat Ser	5	1961	103¼	103¾
Coos Wat of Utica	4½	1956	97	100
Coos Wat of Utica	5	1958	100½	102¾
Davenport Water	5	1947	103½	
East St. L Water	5	1960	100¼	102¼
East St. L Water	5	1960	99	102
Greenwich W G	5	1952	93½	97
Mount'n Con Wat	5	1956	94	97
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	70	73
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	87	90
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101	103
Ohio Wat Ser	5	1958	95½	98
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102	
Ser Ser Nr W Ser	5	1967	99	99½
South Bay Cons	5	1958	102	104
Terre Haute	6	1949	103	105
Terre Haute	5	1961	99	100½
Union Wat Ser	5½	1951	100½	101¾
Westmoreland Wat	5	1950	101½	103½
West Va Wat	5	1941	97	100
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	98	101
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	97½	99½
Wichita Water	6	1949	104	--

* Series A, † Series B, ‡ Series D.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¼s '43-'40 June	103.21	103.21	103.21
20 2¼s '51	104.14	104.14	104.14
1 2¼s '45-'43	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 2¼s '45-'43 reg	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 2¼s '55-'51	106.3	106.3	106.3
2 4s '44-'54	111.8	111.8	111.8
10 2¾s '67-'47	122.12	122.10	122.12
6 3s '46-'46	104.3	104	104.3
4 2¼s '49-'46	104.19	104.19	104.19
3 2¾s '51-'48	106.16	106.16	106.16
1 2¼s '52-'49	104.16	104.16	104.16
1 2¼s '53-'49	104.17	104.17	104.17
4 2¼s '54-'51	99.24	99.22	99.24
3 2s '55-'51	102.21	102.19	102.21
2 2¼s '59-'52	106.19	106.17	106.19
1 2¼s '59-'52	99.17	99.17	99.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 2¼s '49-'44	103.3	103.2	103.3

Home Owners' Loan

34 2½s '49-'39	106.19	106.18	106.19
1 2¼s '52-'42	102.13	102.13	102.13
9 2s '49-'44	103.10	103.9	103.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s, '48 wt	103	103	103
5 Alleghany 5s '44	79	78½	78¾
2 Alleghany 5s '49	72	72	72
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	41	41	41
3 Allied Strs 4½s, '50	90½	90½	90½
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	89½	89½	89½
13 Am & F 5s 2030	90	85½	89½
1 AmIOChem 5½s '49	108½	108½	108½
21 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113¼
20 Am T & T 3¾s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103½	103½
28 Am T & T 3½s '39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Am T Pdr cv '50	110	110	110
19 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	104¾	105½
8 Arm Del 4s '57	99	95½	99¼
17 Arm Del 4s '55	96½	96½	96½
8 A T & S F 4s '95	110½	110½	110½
1 A T & S F adj 4s '95	103	103	103
12 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 AT&SF T 5h L 4s '58	112½	112½	112½
2 AT&SFRyM 4s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
19 A C Line 1st 4s '52	101	100½	101
3 A C Line 5s '45	101	101	101
4 B & O 7½ 4s '95	79	79	79
7 B & O 1st 5s '48	102	102	102
12 B & O 7½ 5s '95	88	87	87¼
12 B & O 4s '96 F	66¾	66½	66¾
2 B & O 5s 2000 D	65¾	65¾	65¾
12 B & O cv 4½s '60	57¾	57¾	57½
18 B & O 4s '48	98	97	97
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	94¾	94½	94½
7 B & O 5s S W '50	87½	87	87
5 Beth Stl 4½s '60	103¾	103½	103½
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	96½	95½	95½
3 BostonMe 5s '67	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	16	16	16
2 BotConM 4½s '34ct	18	16	18
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	101	101	101
34 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	85½	83½	85½
1 Bkly UnEilat 5s '50	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112	113	113
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	70½	70	70
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	18½	16½	16½
5 Can Sou 5s '62	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Can Nat 5s '30 JU	115	115	115
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '60 Oct	117¾	117¾	117¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	112½	112½
35 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¾	112¾	113¾
5 Can Pac 5s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	101½	101½	101½
13 Can Pac 3½s '72	93½	93½	93½
1 Caro C & O 5s '52	110	110	110
6 Cen B Un Pac 6s '42	25	25	25
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Certain-teed 5½s '48	70	68½	70
18 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106¾	106½	106½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	86½	86½	86½
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	108½	108¾	108¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	21½	21½	21½
4 Chi & Ill 5s '57 ct	20½	20½	20½
9 Chi G Wst 4s '59	29½	29	29
6 Chi & L 5s '66	10¾	10	10¾
60 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	17½	16¾	17
28 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 CM&StP 4½s '89C	41½	41½	41½
2 CM&StP 4½s '89 B	41¾	41¾	41¾
8 CM&StP gen 4s '89	38½	38½	38½
10 Chi&NW 4½s '87	31¾	31½	31½
12 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	11	10½	10¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17½	17½	17½
10 CRI&P 4½s '52A	14½	14½	14½
11 CRI&P 4s '88	26	25½	26
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
X Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104	104	104
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108	108	108
34 CCC&StL 4½s '77	88	85½	88½
3 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109½	109½	109½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	105¾	105	105¾
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	101½	101½	101½

C. I. O. Is Seen as Marking Time While A. F. of L. Groups Waver

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to its national headquarters. The white collar workers and agricultural workers are now among its major interests.

By agricultural workers it does not mean farm hands, who are isolated for the most part on individual farms and hence not easily organizable, nor migratory harvest workers.

The C. I. O.'s rural objective is now fruit and vegetable canning plants and the big mechanized farms run on a corporation basis, where tractors may be operated in three shifts for 24 hours a day. Agriculture is recognized by the C. I. O. as a great and very difficult industry to unionize, but it feels that part of it is logical today and ready.

As to the white collar workers, the C. I. O. is attempting to organize federal, state, county and municipal employees. Its union of office and professional workers is going after insurance companies, banks, brokerage houses and other big offices. Its retail employees' union seeks to unionize department store and other clerks generally. The Newspaper Guild has set for its zone newspaper editorial, advertising and circulation offices. Besides there is the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

The A. F. of L. is also going after white-collar and agricultural workers.

Fields in which the C. I. O. is strongest numerically, as named by its spokesmen, are the coal mines, men's and women's clothing, textiles, automobiles, rubber, steel, electrical and radio manufacturing, and transport workers, particularly local transportation in New York City.

Biggest gains of the C. I. O. are reported in the automobile industry, steel, textiles, electrical and radio, rubber, oil, transport, shoes and metal mining.

The great variety of miscellaneous local unions chartered by the C. I. O. is indicated by a scattering taken from its files, including quarrying, baking, canned foods, candy, dairy products, ice, macaroni, soft drinks, furniture, matches, paper, cosmetics, brick and clay, brass, cutlery, hardware, hotel and restaurant, laundries, etc., etc.

International unions listed by the C. I. O. as affiliated are operating in these fields or parts of them: Coal mining, gas, coke and chemicals, printing, men's clothing, women's clothing, textiles, oil, hats, metal mining, glass, automobiles, rubber, steel production and fabricating, newspapers, electrical and radio manufacturing, shipyards, shoe workers, radio telegraphy and broadcasting, aluminum, street cars, etc., technical men, tannery workers, retail employees, fur workers, office workers, federal employees, die casting, state, county and municipal workers, agricultural cannery workers, wood workers, longshoremen and marine engineers.

Ortiz Wins Argentine Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

sentative of the conservative powers. Thirty years ago, as a medical student, he was very much against the Rightist ruling classes. He even went to jail for his radicalism, it is stated. At any rate, he was arrested during student troubles in the Quintana presidential campaign. The faculty of medicine was closed down because of this and Ortiz, then a railroad clerk out of study hours, was forced to leave medicine for law. He graduated as an attorney in Buenos Aires, his native city, in 1910.

His public career did not commence until after the European war, when he was elected to the City Council. Two years afterwards he was a deputy, thanks to his membership in the Radical Party. From the first, he concentrated on economic questions, his mastery of his subject compensating for any lack of oratorical ability. At this time there was a crisis and a cleavage in Radical ranks; and curiously enough, Ortiz was always on the side of Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, the Radical candidate whom he has just defeated. The latter appreciated his support as well as his ability, and on election to the Presidency of the Republic in 1924, brought Ortiz into the limelight of high public office. Within the first year of the Alvear term Dr. Ortiz was a member of the Cabinet as Minister of Public Works. He remained with his future opponent until the end of the presidential term in 1928. The same Cabinet at one time included present President Justo as War Minister. Señor Alvear was kind to Justo also, for he promoted him from colonel to general.

The new President disappeared from public notice in the years that followed. When Irrigoyen fell and the Uriburi revolution had been liquidated with the legal elevation to power of General Justo, an attempt was made to secure his services again. This was in 1932, when Dr. Ortiz had restored a lucrative legal practice, including an advisorship in the powerful Pacific railroad. He declined; but his former Cabinet colleague persisted, and finally succeeded. It meant the severance of the Ortiz connection with the Radical Party, of course, but President Justo also added prestige to his coalition policy of national harmony. He liked and admired Dr. Ortiz more on second acquaintance and had little difficulty in persuading the army, church and business supporters of his regime that he was the man to carry on the work.

50,000 Seamen Polled on Union By the NLRB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—A poll of 50,000 unlicensed seamen on vessels operating in and out Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ports on their choice of a labor union to represent them in collective bargaining discussions was begun by the National Labor Relations Board today.

The ballots gave the seamen their choice of the National Maritime Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the International Seamen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Space was provided, however, to permit the men to write in the name of any union they wished as their representative.

The lines concerned today were the American Export; Socony Vacuum; the Newtex; Grace Line; Moore & McCormack; Atlantic and Caribbean Steam Navigation; Munson; United Fruit; Panama Railroad Steamship Company; Tidewater Associated Oil Company, and Sinclair Navigation Company.

'Leisure Time' Program Offered in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Men and women from industrial and commercial fields are signing up for another busy "leisure time" program at the art workshop of the Rivington Neighborhood Association, at 309 East Thirty-fourth Street, with the announcement that registration for the workshop's eighth season has started.

Opened as a center for the wage earner of moderate means, the workshop will offer instruction in metal working, drama, drawing, painting, clay modeling, pottery and the modern dance. A fuller development of individual expression is the objective rather than the preparation of students for a profession. Classes begin on Oct. 4.

Court

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee on the Judiciary where his statement clashed with earlier Cummings' testimony.

The Hughes' letter to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana March 21, 1937 declared "the Supreme Court is fully abreast of its work," and added that "an increase in the number of justices of the Supreme Court, apart from any question of policy which I do not discuss, would not promote the efficiency of the court."

Following information from the Department of Justice, President Roosevelt had previously described in his message to Congress of Feb. 5 "the necessity of relieving present congestion . . . of all the federal courts."

Conference Is Practical

The judicial conference confines itself generally to practical matters of court congestion, procedure, and the need of new judges, so that it almost certainly will not take notice of the Supreme Court reorganization fight.

On the other hand, the changes in judicial procedure which Congress ultimately passed as a substitute for Supreme Court reorganization program may be discussed by the group.

The Hughes letter of March 21 which was read dramatically into the Senate committee record by Senator Wheeler was dated 11 days after Mr. Cummings gave his own evidence before the committee. Mr. Cummings stressed "the crowded condition of the federal dockets, the delays in the lower courts, and the heavy burden imposed upon the Supreme Court." The Supreme Court, he charged, had been able to keep abreast of its "self-determined docket" only by "limiting the number of cases heard." This was done, he charged, by rigid limitation of certiorari petitions, the procedure by which appeals are brought from lower courts.

It was against this charge that Mr. Chief Justice Hughes directed his own icily polite reply. Behind closed doors today the two men meet to re-new discussion of the matter prior to publication of the regular annual report.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Champlain	Sept. 25	Plymouth	Oct. 2	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am
†Rex	Sept. 25	Gibraltar	Oct. 1	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 8 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Malolo	San Francisco	Sept. 30	Sept. 25 4:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 pm
Malolo	San Pedro	Oct. 2	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Sept. 3	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm

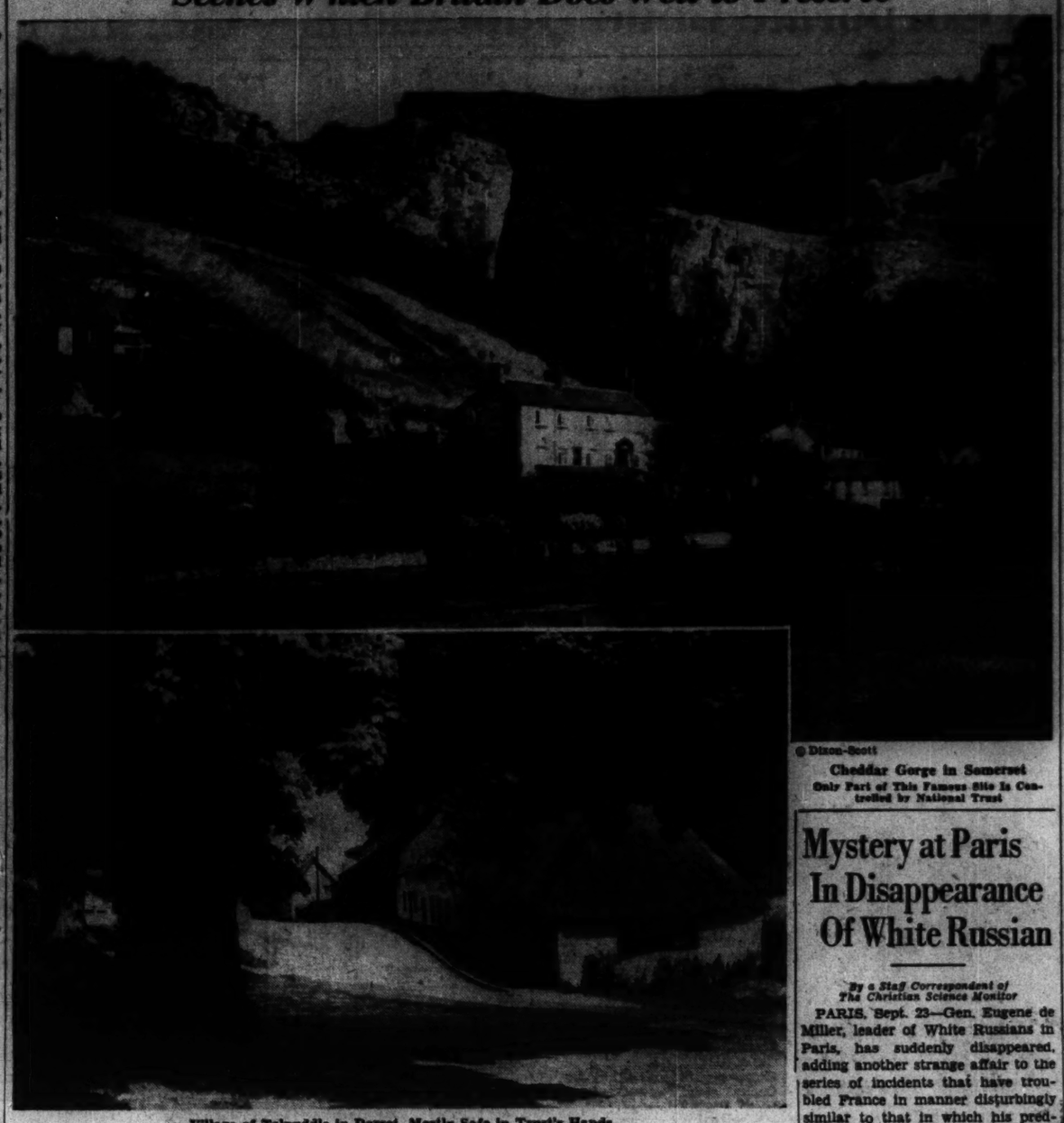
†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Scenes Which Britain Does Well to Preserve



Village of Tolpuddle in Dorset, Mostly Safe in Trust's Hands

© Dixon-Scott

Cheddar Gorge in Somerset

Only Part of This Famous Site Is Controlled by National Trust

Auto Union Group To Delay Strike For Negotiations

By the Associated Press

Labor News in brief:

Pontiac, Mich: Union employees of the General Motors Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company agreed last night at a mass meeting attended by international officers of the United Automobile Workers of America to hold strike action in abeyance until all possible steps have been taken to settle the differences peacefully with the management. About 1500 truck plant workers attended the meeting. A strike was voted 2773 to 398 early this week.

Detroit: Officials of the United Automobile Workers of America admitted today that wage increases for Chrysler Corporation hourly workers, numbering more than 50,000, would be sought in negotiations scheduled to open at once. Corporation officials withheld comment.

More than 1500 sales representatives of Chevrolet and the General Motors Corporation heard Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board, predict a prosperous 1938 for the auto industry.

"The only danger we face," said Mr. Sloan, "might be a lack of confidence in the economic policy of the country, but that is extremely unlikely."

Chevrolet announced its 1938 sales quota as 1,200,000 units.

President W. S. Knudsen of General Motors said he felt sure the corporation would go through the year without serious labor difficulty. "I think we have all learned to listen to reason," he said.

New York: A fact-finding board arbitrating issues in a threatened strike of 12,000 employees of the Brooklyn - Manhattan Transit Corporation today had before it an offer by the company to give the employees all of its profits for one year in lieu of a wage increase.

Harry Sacher, attorney for the Transport Workers Union, C. I. O. affiliate which supervised the election in which the subway workers voted to strike, ridiculed the offer.

Washington: Spokesmen for a group of seamen's unions said tonight the Maritime Commission had refused to endorse their demands for a $250 bonus and $25,000 insurance for each American seaman required to enter the Sino-Japanese or Spanish danger zones.

"In the opinion of the representatives of the maritime unions," the union said, "the position taken by the Maritime Commission was to 'rubber stamp' the policies of the shipowners and to provide for open support by an agency of the United States Government for the rebel cause in Spain and for Japan in its undeclared war on China."

Local Revenues Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The greater part of the revenue of 100 counties of the state comes from local sources, L. McCarthy Downs, State Auditor of Public Accounts, reveals, in his report on the comparative cost of local government for the year ended June 30, 1936. The report shows that $13,934,746 of the $21,506,828 county revenue came from local sources, $6,527,038 from state supplements, and $1,045,054 from federal supplements.

Britain Guards Scenic Beauty By Acquiring Notable Sites

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Hardly a week passes in Britain now without the announcement that some new tract of countryside or building of special historic or beauty interest has been preserved for the nation.

Most of the counties in England, Scotland and Wales made notable acquisitions in the summer of 1937 to the areas which they are saving from spoliation.

The National Trust for Scotland obtained another large stretch of the magnificent Glencoe mountain country in August. It already held 3000 acres there. The new area—the 'ancient Royal Forest of Dalness—consists of more than 20 square miles of deer forest and mountain scenery. It includes the famous Buchaille Etive Range and such well-known climbs as Crowberry Ridge and Church Door Buttress.

It was acquired through the generosity of friends of the trust, members of the Scottish Mountaineering Club and other climbing clubs. As it is non-revenue producing, a fund for its endowment has been started.

Estates in Chiltern Hills

Another example of perservation this summer was in the Chiltern Hills at Aston Clinton and Ivinghoe. Estates commanding beautiful views over the Vale of Aylesbury were saved.

The county of Hertfordshire decided to make an inventory of all existing village greens, so that the County Council can consider action for their preservation. Village greens are a particularly characteristic feature of English village life: cricket is played there, which gives a clue to their importance.

In the county of Middlesex a special study has been made this summer of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions. It was found by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments that there were 550 of these interesting relics in this county alone. The commissioners recommended 34 of them as "especially worthy of preservation."

Essex County Council decided in July to take steps to preserve the few remaining windmills in this county. It was announced that the Earl of Arran had presented the ancient windmill at Mountnessing to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Many Private Gifts

There have been many private gifts to the National Trust. This trust also has limited funds with which to purchase land and buildings of note which are threatened with development. Public subscriptions enable further purchases to be made. Finally, there is a scheme by which landowners undertake not to allow the natural attractions of their property to be interferred with.

An encouraging sign is that today whenever there is danger of builders scarring some part of the countryside where there is fine scenery or opportunities for recreation, a public outcry is immediately heard. There are societies such as that for the Preservation of Rural England which keep hawk-like eyes open for thoughtless development schemes.

All this is encouraging for the appearance of Britain in the future. But unfortunately it does not represent by any means the full picture. In fact, there is danger in the frequency of the announcements of preservation schemes lulling people into inaction and a belief that the beauty of their land is in safe keeping.

Actually, the amount of property preserved is an infinitesimal part of the area of Britain or even of those areas which are most worthy of protection.

Dractic Action Urged

In this connection an important book has lately been compiled by an eminent architect and planner, Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis. The book is called "Britain and the Beast," and in it 26 eminent observers of activity in Britain have surveyed the whole question of spoliation and preservation.

All of these writers are agreed that disorder, ugliness and inefficiency are widely accepted and tolerated, both officially and privately. They are convinced of the necessity of drastic action to halt the destruction which they see all around them. They insist that the public needs to be awakened to the extent of this spoliation and to the irreparable damage which will be done unless steps are taken in time.

As to remedies, Mr. Williams-Ellis says in a summary of the book, ". . . the single major change that receives by far the greatest backing is the establishment of some form of 'Ministry of Amenities,' a new government department charged with the duty, not only of holding a watching brief for our visual background in general, but also of restraining and advising the other Departments of State in this regard somewhat as the Treasury now controls their activities in respect of cost in money."

Rotary Hears Social Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Rotary was called upon to translate its ideal of "Service above self" into a program capable of meeting the high social needs of the times, in an address delivered by Alfred Edwards, member of the British Parliament, here today.

Mr. Edwards told the New York Rotary Club at a luncheon meeting that unless Rotary answered this challenge of the hour better than it has yet managed, it faces decline.

He said, " . . We have announced to the world that we are a peculiar people, setting the welfare of humanity above personal gain, and it will take a great deal more courage and devotion to make the dry bones of this idea live and inspire the world."

Living up to its declared ideal, Mr. Edwards declared, Rotary "can with a good conscience expose and denounce the unfair exploitation of our fellow men; support every worthwhile movement striving for their emancipation; condemn every movement tending toward enslavement and impoverishment. We must scorn to hide behind the cowardly sophistry of neutrality, or to find excuses for idleness and timidity, by shrinking from aiding in the just solution of so-called political problems, on the grounds that Rotary is non-political.

"Without watchful, alert, progressive thought, and vigorous action, the movement will be as barren as the unfruitful tree, and must suffer a like fate."

Perkins Omitted On Speaking List Of A. F. L. Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 — Strained relations between the American Federation of Labor and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, were indicated today by the omission of the latter's name from the list of those invited to speak at the federation's convention starting Oct. 4 in Denver. It is the first time since the Department of Labor was established that the person holding her office has not been invited.

The federation's coolness to Miss Perkins has been noticeable ever since she was first picked by President Roosevelt, and has grown with her alleged favoritism to the C. I. O. The federation wanted President Roosevelt to pick someone from its own ranks and looked on the Perkins appointment with only partly concealed hostility.

Thorny Path

Since the rise of the C. I. O. the path of the Secretary has become increasingly thorny. Last winter when the federation opposed C. I. O. efforts to get contracts with the big automobile firms and sought to further craft unionism, leaders charged that Miss Perkins was working closely with C. I. O. In the same way, during the big C. I. O. steel strike, the federation leaders felt Miss Perkins was doing too much for their rivals. Both in the automobile and steel industries the federation had craft unions of its own which were small and ineffective when the C. I. O. movement started.

On top of it all, Miss Perkins has not consulted A. F. of L. leaders as frequently as did her predecessors. But Miss Perkins has been invited and has spoken at earlier meetings of the federation.

The chief immediate bone of contention in the department is the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Both the federation and C. I. O. would like to see one of their own men get this important position. Rivalry is such that extraordinary tact must be shown if one or the other side is not alienated.

NLRB Invited

The omission directed against Miss Perkins has not been applied to the National Labor Relations Board, toward which the federation is also critical, particularly since the board threw out its contract with the National Electric Products Company at Ambridge, Penna. It lists among speakers J. Warren Madden, relations board chairman.

The federation's meeting is expected to take formal action on the ousting of the suspended unions affiliated with C. I. O.

Meanwhile the C. I. O. union sent additional representatives to Memphis, Tenn., following beatings administered to two organizers previously sent there.

Mystery at Paris In Disappearance Of White Russian

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 23—Gen. Eugene de Miller, leader of White Russians in Paris, has suddenly disappeared, adding another strange affair to the series of incidents that have troubled France in manner disturbingly similar to that in which his predecessor as president of Russian War Veterans, General Koutiepoff, disappeared in December, 1930. No slightest trace of General Koutiepoff was ever found, but it was generally assumed that he was kidnaped by the Soviets.

A letter left by General Miller indicates that he was led into a trap by one of his associates named Skobline, who was going with him to a rendezvous with two German military attachés who appear to have been non-existent. Skobline disappeared today after protesting he knew nothing of the letter.

Although there is no visible connection between this disappearance and recent terrorist outrages in France, such as the bombing of two buildings near Etoile, French authorities emphasize the vital importance of putting an end to such affairs which cumulatively are beginning to have a seriously disturbing effect on public opinion.

Police now are inclined to attribute the bomb explosions which wrecked the headquarters of French employers' associations as well as several other recent attempted bombings in various parts of the country to anarchists employed by Gen. Francisco Franco's forces in Spain with the direct backing of Italy. The arrest of Major Julian Troncoso, Military Governor of Irun, for participation in a raid on the Spanish Government submarine in the harbor at Brest, has led to the uncovering of what the police claim was a widespread terrorist organization directed and financed from Insurgent Spain, and aimed at creating grave civil strife in France. Discovery of a secret society of revolutionary extremists known as Capoulards, or hooded ones, is also believed by the authorities to be linked with this terrorist plot.

America's 'First' Theater Will Reopen in Charleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23—The old Dock Street Theater, the original of which is purported to be America's first theater, will be formally opened with appropriate exercises Friday, Nov. 26, after undergoing a 2½-year restorative program begun by the defunct FERA and completed by its successor, the WPA, according to announcement by Mayor Burnet R. Maybank. The building has been leased to the Carolina Art Association, which will operate it after the opening.

Construction work proper is complete, but touching up of certain delicate architectural and decorative phases remains to be consummated before the structure can be released to the city fathers as a finished job. This may require at least another month.

Roman Catholic Negro Named Aide to Black

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 23

The Supreme Court has selected Leon A. Smallwood, a Negro and a Roman Catholic, to serve as messenger to Justice Hugo L. Black. The new Justice can veto the selection if he desires. A Negro messenger is assigned to each Justice.

Mr. Smallwood has been connected with the Supreme Court marshal's office. Miss Ann Butt, who was associated with him while he was Senator from Alabama, has been picked by Justice Black to serve as his secretary.

He has yet to appoint a law clerk. That will complete the staff for the new position he will assume when he returns from Europe.

Power Plant Built To Prove 'Fallacy'

LOGAN, W. Va., Sept. 23 (AP)—Workers rushed to completion yesterday the Logan steam-generating plant of the Appalachian Electric Power Company after hearing at dedication ceremonies an attack on the Government hydroelectric power program.

The great boiler, housed in a structure with the dimensions of a 13-story building, the 40,000-kilowatt turbine and the four 100,000 KVA transformers were prepared for the day when the $3,750,000 project will supply electricity to users in five surrounding states.

Philip Sporn, vice-president and chief engineer for the American Gas and Electric Company, parent of the Appalachian Company, said that the undertaking was the culmination of a plan to "demonstrate the economic unsoundness of all but a few hydroelectric developments."

"We set ourselves to the task," he declared, ". . . to show the fallacy from a national welfare standpoint of proceeding with such a program."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Card Sensation! Bigger profits selling leading $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Everyday, Religious boxes. Experience unnecessary. Combination Offer. Request samples Doehla, Pitchburg S-40, Mass

MAKE extra money spare time showing my "Exclusive Selections." $1 Assortment, 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c a box. Seven other Christmas Bargains. Engraved Holiday Stationery, 50c Gift Wrappings. Write Free Samples. SCHWER, Dept. 209-E, Westfield, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, 9a Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Shaughnessy spun rayon housedress; also latest Satin-Glo lingerie pajamas, gowns; finest silk hosiery; direct from mills; low prices; unsurpassed values; send for catalog SHAUGHNESSY CO., Dept. A, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay Suites

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, resident janitor for each building. References required. Apply

Coleman-Gilbert Associates

139 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 2212

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road. Call Ken 1812 (Boston).

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

EFFICIENCY APT. 10 GREENWICH VILLAGE Modern elevator building facing S. Improved cross ventilation; doorman service; one ½ and 3 rooms from $62.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City

WOODHAVEN, N. Y. — Upper 3 light sunny room, above 2-family detached; separate furnace; convenient to Manhattan, church, new high school. 9123 80 St. VI. 7-5181.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, all quality grades, clearing out showroom, extraordinary values, samples, estimates submitted. DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antiques and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Iranian Rug., 578 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU 4-4343.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder
Tel. WA. 3-1084, New York City

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN S. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street, Boulevard 6-7070

LARCHMONT, N. Y. — Complete listings, sales, rentals, furnished, unfurnished. Kriech Bros. near stations, Larchmont 364.
FRED P. KRIECH Est. 30 Years

SCARSDALE VICINITY

Remodeled 7-room Century old Colonial home in perfect setting; shade, fruit, old stone walls, garden; $8,000; under $50 to carry, monthly.
HASH AND DOGGART
Scarsdale 1020

ROOMS AND BOARD

ELDERLY guests wanted for winter in Florida sunshine, lovely home-board and room, $20 a week. Laura Bridge, Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Florida.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 104 Hemenway St. — Comfortable room, young man or business woman; two blocks from The Mother Church.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 39 Carlton St., near 1050 Beacon—Large double room, large closets; use of kitchen laundry, private home; refs. ASP 9683

FELLSWAY section of Medford, Mass.—Furnished room in single house; breakfast and supper if desired. Phone MYStic 3147-J.

N. Y. C., 446 Central Park West—Desirable, newly decorated; refined environment; convenient transportation; reasonable. Tel. mornings and evenings, Academy 2-8130.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 94 St. (Apt. 3-E)—Exceptionally desirable front, suitable two, three, running water; others $3.50; if seen appreciated. RICE.

N. Y. C., 57 West 48th (5-F)—Homelike, quiet room, woman; near church; excellent transportation facilities; three months. Call after 6.

N. Y. C., 300 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Large light, single, $5-$6; elevator, piano; cor. subway. Drive, Juilliard. Eve. MO. 2-3694.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Comfortable rooms in real home; near good restaurant; easy commuting Boston. MRS. R. B. WARDWELL, 226 Humphrey St.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS girl wishes room in private family; meals or kitchen privileges. N. Y. C. Write Box H-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Rug Cleaners of Distinction
134 St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
Ind 3-5555

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE desires position; licensed chauffeur-houseman, reliable; good references. Write Box A-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS man, wide general experience, European, Oriental, fluent French, German, Spanish, Italian, Hindustani; requires responsible position, anywhere; experienced chief; versatile. Box W-855, BCM/CSM, London.

COLLEGE graduate desires position: teacher, tutor, secretary; speaks and writes English and French; go anywhere. EDWARD SWAN, JR., 4 Hallock St., Amherst, Mass.

POSITION as manager of large farm; married, two children in high school; Cornell education, life experience in agriculture, understand landscaping, soil fertilization, all branches of construction, operate gas shovel, sawmill transit, and all farm machinery; references. WARD B. STARK, 1128 Cortland St., Peekskill, N. Y.

YOUNG man wishes position as assistant to electrician, refrigeration or air conditioning man; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NIGHT work. Woman nursing experience care for invalid or children. Prefers New York City or Long Island. C. Beckert, 6535 196 St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. VIr. 7-6947-R.

YOUNG lady seeks position in New York City, 12 years' stenographic and secretarial experience; some musical training; slight knowledge of French, German and Italian; efficient, conscientious, pleasing appearance; available Oct. 1st. Address Box X-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EVELYN VAN WINKLE, Pianist, Teacher, Coach; Piano, Organ, Theory, Harmony, Elementary and Advanced. Apt. 2-J, Rowan Arms. Tel. W. P. 6265-J, White Plains, N. Y.

THOMAS I. LEISHMAN, M.A., S.T.M., Writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, "BIBLE FACTS" in this paper, will resume his Bible Lecture Courses in and near New York following his return from Palestine about Oct. 192D. Address: 401 W. 118, New York City.

WANTED

WOULD some one wishing to avoid storage of musician (lady) use their piano? Greatest care given. Butterfield 8-5280. N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 139 East 60th St., N Y C 22-0-22 or 6-911.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. M. FUR CO., 1 West 104th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7662.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! I. J. F. CO., 130 W. 30th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-6600, Opp. Macy's 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

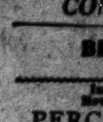
Introductory Sale of Howland's Own Brand
PERCALE SHEETS
Sizes Varies, $1.49
Now at less than usual price of good muslin sheets.—Third Floor
HOWLAND'S

MEIGS
Matrix Shoes
$10.50
Shoe Department Downstairs

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

PIES CAKE
NUT BREAD
Margaret Doyle's Bake Shop
576 Wood Avenue Delivery

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you


Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 176-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Prepare for the Cool Nights Ahead
Perfection Oil Heaters
$6.25 to $11.00
Electric Bowl Heaters
$3.50 to $6.00
Fireplace Goods, Andirons and Fire Screens
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

Bergeron's Pharmacy
Exclusive Distributors for Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Visit our large and beautiful store
Tel. 228 26 West Putnam Ave.

Hoffman's Hardware
POST ROAD COS COB
Rubbish Burners, Rakes
Wheelbarrows—for Leaves
Pittsburgh Paints—All Colors

Come in and See Our Display
1938 RADIOS
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

New Fall Showing
Matrix and Antioch Shoes
KRAMERS
245 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 4108

COATS
Individual, Distinctive Models
Untrimmed—$15.00 and up
Including Camels Hair Polo Coats
Fur Trimmed—$29.95 and up
CHANCY D'ELIA
212 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 654

W. D. WEBB Inc.
Patterns in Sterling Silver by America's Leading Silversmiths
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

The Shirley Shop
A Complete Line of
Vassarette Foundations
Girdles—Panties
$5.00 to $7.50. Corsets fitted.
221 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 891

Time to Think
Select your Christmas Greetings Cards now when you have time to think. If you wish a strictly personal card we will make a photo of any desired subject and work it up into a suitable greeting card. Will allow 5% discount for cash if we can do the work before the rush season starts.
HORTON'S
Phone 4384

Back to School
with Clothes Purchased at
The Toggery Shop
A full line of boys' and young men's clothes and footwear moderately priced.
201 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 1419-W

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-3619
1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SQUASH PIES
3 Sizes
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 556 Asylum St.

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
845 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Prayer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we MAY continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON BEAUTY SALON
908 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1252

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1809

Official School Equipment
GIRLS' GYM SUITS
BOYS' GYM PANTS
BOYS' GYM SWEATERS
Gym Keds for boys and girls
Complete line of Balmoralia.
Alling Rubber Co.

A Complete Line of
New Fall Women's Apparel
STYLEX CO.
12 Colony Street Phone 1951

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES for DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
Meat—Groceries
Sea Food
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Ph. 6300
437-439 West Main Street

D. MILLER CO.
Kenwood Blankets— 72-84—$3.75
Armstrongs Inlaid Linoleum— $1.25-$1.50 yard
Axminster Rugs— $5.98-$7.50
81 ARCH PHONE 4850

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
1 P. M. and 5 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ann Allen Gowns
24 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven Coun.

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
823 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1001

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
102 BAILEY ST. 8-4834

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Owners of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8197 2-1274

ANN BAUER HAT SHOP
Millinery

One price only, $1.95
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings until 9 P. M.
21 BOSTON ST. 9-2949

The John E. Bassett & Co.
"Y" OLD" HARD" WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

Sykes and Libby, Inc.
Jewelers—Opticians
Complete Line of Westinghouse Precision Radios
203 Chapel Street 5-9121

WALK-OVER SHOES
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1867
9 A. M.-5 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1895
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

NORGE
Dealers in Confidence
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
18 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

Bags—Suede, Pig and Calf Skin
$1.95—$2.95—$4.95
Gloves—Leatherette, Silk with Button or Lacing trim—.59—.95
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street South Norwalk

Your House is Whiter—Colors truer,
No other Paint produces such a dazzling white or such glorious tints as
DEVOE 2-COAT SYSTEM
THE GORHAM CO.
126 Washington St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Announcing the Opening of a Sensational New Department
Spelke's Bargain Basement
Featuring
I. Miller Discontinued Models . . . Other Famous Makes, Too.
5.95 3.95 4.95
L. Spelke & Son
419 Main St. Stamford

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
Stamford's Complete Department Store
A complete upholstering workroom. Let us estimate on made-to-measure Window Shades, Draperies, Venetian Blinds and Re-upholstering.

Contempo Related Fashion
The smartest things in Men's Clothing and Furnishings
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
Fuel Oils
PATTERSON & GUILBERT
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building
Stamford 3-2188

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4161
Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
45 W. MAIN STREET 3-6189

Give Your Sheets—Pillow Cases—Towels and Table Linens a Personal Touch.
HAVE THEM MONOGRAMMED
We do this work beautifully and satisfactorily at very small cost—
Monogram of One Letter 10c
Monogram of Two Letters 15c
Monogram of Three Letters 20c
Samples of monograms and all other information at our Domestic Department.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

You are invited to visit our new
Millinery Department
Fall and Winter Models Now on Display
The Miller & Peck Co.

Delicious Ice Cream
Safe Milk
Creamed Cheese and Butter
107 Cherry Street Phone 4-1121

Fall-house cleaning days are here! Let us help you with the redecorating.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 3-3036

Send your coats, suits and dresses to us for their "Zorle" fall cleaning. They will look like new when we return them.
PERRYS
Phone 3-4161

The Fred J. Wood Coal Co.
William W. Wood Frank L. Wood
714 EAST MAIN STREET
COAL CHARCOAL COKE
Dependable Coal and Friendly Dealer
PHONE 6-1388

After exposure to summer weather, let us recondition your hair.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
THE ALICE WERNER BEAUTY SHOPPE
10 Bank Street Phone 3-3270

For a Home Beautiful
Consult Our
INTERIOR DECORATING DEPARTMENT
FOURTH FLOOR
HOWLAND-HUGHES

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1423 FIDELITY BUILDING

NEW YORK

ALBANY

September Sale of
FUR TRIMMED COATS
in Progress!
$39.75 to $269.50
JOHN G. MYERS CO.

Everything for School and College

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

ROSE HEIDT SHOP
115 State Street
The New Fall Styles are ready in
Hats—Suits—Dresses
You are invited to come in and see them.

Luxas
A Great Name in Paint
R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
516-518 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Picnic Grills
Compact Basket Grills and Charcoal Briquets to use in them. The ideal picnic fire—no wood to gather; no mess, no fuss, no smoke.
SPECIAL OFFER OF GRILL, $1.89 Complete
John T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
FUEL AND BUILDING MATERIAL

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL
Cottrell & Leonard
The New Fall
MATRIX
Shoes Are In!

BINGHAMTON

Accessories
that complement the new Fall Costume Hats, Bags, Shoes and Gloves to match or in pleasing contrast. You must see them at
McLEAN'S

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Save by ordering now.
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
245-251 GRAND AVE. Dial 7-2249

Parlor City Shoe Store
Footsavers and Dr. Locke's Shoes
40 COURT STREET

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-2800

News for Knitters!
Sisson's new 4th Floor Daylight Knitting Shop has all the new materials for making smart fashions shown in the Fall Ancilla Book.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1862

James H. Garver Co., Inc.
Complete Line of G. E. Home Appliances
70-72 State Street

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
215 Court St. 21 Jarvis St. Binghamton
20 Baldwin St. Johnson City
6-1361

British Royal Family selects
MINIPIANO
World's Finest Small Piano
Big in Tone and Beauty. Small in Size and Price. See it at
Weeks & Dickinson
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
1959—0959 1st
71 Pondfield Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3263

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 9310

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
30 Palmer Avenue, Bronxville, N. Y.
Phone 4400 Enterprise 7122

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Great 7431
10 A. M.-5 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

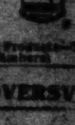
NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

HENS & KELLEY Co.
Beginning
Monday, Sept. 27
FLOWER SHOP
Fourth Floor
Main and Mohawk St.
BUFFALO

GRANT 1348
CENTRAL DRY CLEANERS
West Utica St., Near Delaware

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody.
F. T. D. ASSOCIATION
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATION
Batteries and Ruckengine

Lubrication and Tire Service
Passenger Protection—Delaware and Chenango Bl. 9789

GLOVERSVILLE

and when in need of gasoline or oil, stop at the ESSO SIGN of
EXTRA SERVICE
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
28 South Main St.
100 North Main St.
Gloversville, N. Y.

New Fall Shoes in
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK Makes
The new styles are lovely to look upon. Come in for a fitting.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Individually
Proportioned Hose
To Fit You Perfectly 79c
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 3047
Specializing in Ladies' Hairarts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
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RI. 1329

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3328 DELAWARE AVENUE
Hats and Accessories

Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evenings.

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F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
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WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

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Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

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Tel. Larch. 51

General Auto Coach Works
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HIGH-GRADE PAINTING
LACQUERING
Bodies and Fenders Tops
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Welded Upholstering
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Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Ask About Our C-C-C Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Honey Beldock
New Policy
Smart Clothes at far below their regular prices—also
"JUDY 'N' JILL"
Fashions for Juniors
453 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 2223

Exceptional Values
May Be Found
SIGALS DEPARTMENT STORE
Specializing in
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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Whitman's Auction Rooms Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc. Bought and Sold.
124-10-16 Northern Blvd.
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MONDAYS • WEDNESDAYS • FRIDAYS
New Fall Apparel Arriving Daily
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.

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Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
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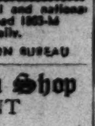
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

DON'T FORGET MY NEW ADDRESS
Handy Needlecraft Shop
23 Windsor Place
Yarns and Instruction
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

Greeting Cards—Gifts
Licensed Electrician
MARK WORDT'S
Opposite Post Office

It's a Treat to Eat Good Meat
Austin Court Market
71-15 AUSTIN ST. Bos. 9-1400—1401
Something New! HONOR BRAND
Fresh Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Bos. 9-2200 Bos 9-2200

HENRI
Hair Stylist

Forest Hills Inn, 15 Station Sq.
Formerly of both Fifth and Madison Avenues

FREEPORT

Visit NORMAN'S
For your FALL OUTFIT
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
Alterations Free
83 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
87 So. Main Street Freeport
Over the Fair Shoppe

LEONARD SHOP
72 So. Main Street Freeport
NEW FALL SHOWING
Dresses—Sportwear—Accessories
"The Most Complete Feminine Shop on Long Island"

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Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

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Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled
Air Conditioned
LUNCH 35c-45c DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601
We specialize in stouts and odd sizes.

Le Rose "Where Fashions Are in Bloom"
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Ensembles
9th Anniversary Fall Showing
12 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 8180

Wadsworth Service Station
COLONIAL ESSO SERVICING
FULTON AVE. and FRONT ST.
STANDARD PRODUCTS
Hempstead 5205 West Hempstead

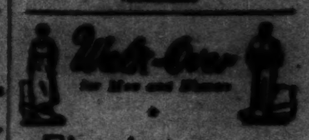
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
38 PROSPECT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7130 Flatbush 2-1020
Freeport 2400 Lynbrook 200

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
LEE-DAVID, INC.
9 MAIN STREET
NEW SMART FALL MILLINERY and DRESSES
Suits, Blouses, Skirts—Youthful Half Sizes

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD


Wash-Over
For Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LADIES' FOOTWEAR SHOP
The New Shoe Store
33 MAIN STREET OPP. THE MEADOW
Town Hall Service Station
Official AAA Filling Station
Cor. Clinton and Front Sts.
Service - Courtesy Reliability
SHERRY
THE Hempstead BANK

HUNTINGTON

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
A Whole Building of Shoes
ROOSEVELT AVE., COR. 82ND ST.
ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Special Department for Children X-Ray Fittings

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St. Flushing. FL 9-0202-0203
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0811-0812

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies
37-63 82nd Street Rav. 9130

Cyril W. Anderson
37-63 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES, $35

The Lillian Shop
Dresses
Coats — Suits
3745 82nd St., Hav. 9-3240

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FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Burch Printing Co.
"A Concern of Reputation"
Printing in all its Branches
One or a Million
191st Street at Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-2121

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MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Alterations free. Garments fit and over kept in repair for life of garment without charge. Posturing "KANT-RUN" Stockings. Guaranteed not to run.
67 Atlantic Avenue, cor. Sunrise Highway

M. L. LEVISON
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HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU ENAMEL PAINTS
35 Atlantic Ave. Telephone Lyn 79

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and L. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

NEW FALL HAND BAGS
SMARTEST STYLES
Newest Leathers as crisp as Fall Air. Colors as beautiful as Turning Leaves. All top grain leather only. 2.95 each.
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
92 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 837

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

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Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777
Second Street
Ask About Our C-C-C Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

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Automobile, Fire and All Lines of Insurance
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Phone Valley Stream 1027

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

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KURT ROELOFFS
OPTICIAN
35 EAST MAIN STREET
Telephone
PATCHOGUE 1424

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
Lucas
109 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 320 Tel. Sayville 640

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Samuel Schneider
FURS Made to order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-4001

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4460

Super-Shell Gasoline
BASHE BROS., Inc.
At Your Service
Day or Night
102nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9782
111th St. and Atlantic Ave Cleveland 3-9838

Fall Millinery
$1.85 - $5.00
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
115-11 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave. Woodhaven

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich Hill 2-8636—8637

School Shoes—Edwards
Scientifically fitted—all widths
Specially priced
Paramount Shoe Shop
Established 1917
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8254

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200

Have Your HATS
CLEANED
BLOCKED
REMODELED
Gangel's Hat Shop
118-09 JAMAICA AVENUE

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3742
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Superfex
Oil burning
HEATERS
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
Harry Hobby 125 N. Park at Grand
sales. Rockville Cen. 6429

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3077

All optical work done on premises
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

The Rug Store
Rockville Centre, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service
Bessie Wall, Prop.
974 Merrick Road
Tel. R. V. C. 455
That "Somebody" Rug
Telephone Rockville Centre 3

Marty's Beauty Center
Specialists in
Permanent Waving
and Hair Styling
282 MERRICK ROAD

[redacted]
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-4360
58 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7349

ST. ALBANS

25c Beauty Shop
All Rinses Included Free
Permanent Waving a Specialty
ELLA M. ADAMS, Mgr.
113-37 FARMERS AVE.

MAMARONECK

Tek CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone 89
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N Y

Mrs. M. Gunther
KICKERNICK UNDERTHINGS
At Robert's Department Store
222 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2800

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
ELECTRIC VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

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19 Fourth Ave.
Ask about our convenient payment plan for
CORONA PORTABLES

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Bldg.
11 Fiske Place
Hillcrest 5282
FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
69 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel Harlem 7-0956

Berey
Craftsman of Reliability in
49½ Prospect Ave.
Oakwood 2554
Furs

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

Lore'Anne
HAT SHOPPE, Inc.
A complete display of exclusive models of our original creation.
45 Prospect Avenue Oakwood 4974

NEWBURGH

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
84 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1055

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry Hairdresser
featuring
Air Cool Hair Drying
New invention of Mr. Henry's, operated only in this shop. This new device keeps you cool on the hottest day and not too warm on the coldest day!
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3552
458 Main Street
Bet. North and Locust Ave.

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaires $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator). Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50, 2 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 10 years.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 461 North Ave.

Send Him Away to School or College

Outfitted by
BENJAMIN'S, INC.
22 Mechanic Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Parking Opposite

Complete Optical Service
DR. M. K. LEEDS and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
295 NORTH AVENUE
15 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
33 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"Ready-to-Use" Dry Goods
Other stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

LOOK YOUR BEST IN A
HAT
from
KAYE'S
Custom-made—Ready-to-wear
77 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Paradise Beauty Shop
Featuring
The New Frederics Permanent at 3.00
ZOTOS (Machineless)
EUGENE, NESTLE Methods also featured.
PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP
Telephone for an appointment. Fordham 4-7400.
38 E. FORDHAM ROAD

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes

One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
390 LIVINGSTON STREET

Rosedale Florist

Flowers of Quality
831 Queen Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Jos. Anton, Mgr.
Buck 2-7810

MEN'S WEAR
Mallory Hats, $5.00
Manhattan Shirts, $2.00 and up
Interwoven Hose, 59c and 55c pair
COLIN BROS. Inc.
1010 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Near Beverly Road Open Evenings

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes

One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
31 WEST 34TH ST., near 5th Ave.
521 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

C. Holmes Bunnell
WA. 3-0248
1250 St. Nicholas Ave.
Funeral chapels available any part Greater New York
Reasonable Prices

Ages 3 weeks to 8 years
Distinctive Infants' and Children's Wear at savings from 20% up.
STEPH-EN'S KIDDIE TOGS
11 West 42nd St. Room 2040

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-5200
Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700—1701

NEW DORP

MADELYN ROBERTS DRESS SHOP
A full assortment of Women's and Misses' Dresses in regular and half sizes.
93 10th Street New Dorp
Phone Dan-Bills 6-2930

PORT RICHMOND

EMPIRE PETROLEUM & TRANSPORT COMPANY
Incorporated
QUALITY FUEL OIL
Phone orders—Gibraltar 2-6295
Address
Richmond Terrace, near Sharp Ave.
PORT RICHMOND

I. A. SILVIE & SON
Funeral Service
69 Richmond Avenue
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Gibraltar 2-0304

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
FLYNN'S Main at South
Nationally Advertised Shoes
MATRIX, VITALITY
BOSTONIAN

SCHICK SHAVER Ask us for free demonstration of this modern shaver.
SEARLE'S DRUG STORE
E. M. SEARLE, PROP.
UNITED OFFICE BLDG. NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Premier Flower Shop
MEMBER F. T. D.
409 THIRD STREET
Opp. Nia. County Savings Bank

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Cossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

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FOR
Gifts of Distinction
Colorful and Artistic
Roseville Pottery
To Please the Fall Bride or Beautify Your Home

Two Famous Blankets
NORTH STAR
KENWOOD
All wool — $8.50 each
The John R. Jones Store
28-30 North Division Street

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL
(Continued)

AMOCO GAS
FUEL OIL MOTOR OIL
Mac-Mac Service Station
Wm. C. McConnell
Tel. 321

PELHAM

Shop Where You See This Sign
EASY TERMS
Mayflower Stations, Inc.
Tel. Pelham 3000

PORT CHESTER

This space is contributed by
Opening
Thursday
Sept. 23rd
of their new Boudoir Salon for
"Lovely Underwear"
Emerson
147 N. Main St. under the personal supervision of SHIRLEY, formerly of Westchester Avenue
Every type of undergarment by nationally famous makers—in traditional "Emerson Quality," moderately priced.

POUGHKEEPSIE

It's BABY WEEK at
Luckey, Platt & Co.
Complete 35-Piece
Layette $8.70
10% reduction on any layette of $5 or more pieces, selected by the customer, from stock.

PUMPKIN—COCOANUT—LEMON
PIES
A Welcome Change From Your Summer Desserts.
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street Near Market

HANKINSON
ESSO
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

Shop at
BAUER'S *First*
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Sportswear—Accessories
all moderately priced
260 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 2276
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
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TOURISTS
or
Your Out-of-Town Guests
will enjoy our homelike atmosphere
Edit-A-Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES—DINNERS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1879
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

WATTS DRY CLEANING CO.
INCORPORATED
Fine Dry Cleaning
for
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
Knit work a speciality.
322 COTTAGE ST GENESEE 614

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Meisenzahl's Dairy
Guernsey Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
"Direct from the Farm"
Won State Fair Diploma for two successive years.

THERON W. HART
ORGANIST
Teacher of
Piano, Organ, Composition
273 Alexander St. Tel. Stone 5436-J
Rochester, New York

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes as a result of reading their Monitor advertisings. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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with
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Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

SWP HOUSE PAINT
The best paint most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job speedily it on your home this summer.
Talk about the NEW Sherwin-Williams Prepared Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPER

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
PAINTS
PAINT BRANCH
25 STATE STREET MAIN 1317
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Sizes All Styles

One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
22 EAST AVENUE

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

HARRY P. RUPPERT
Real Estate
111 Commerce Building
Main 1883

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Depole Produce Market
30 Garth Road. Telephone Scarsdale 6400
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
Use Domino Cane Sugar for Canning and Preserving

The
De Lorme
GOWN SHOP
65 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 4584
Hosiery
Millinery
Handbags

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8800

SCHENECTADY

You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

"Your Footprint in Leather"
Matrix Shoes
Barneys
STATE STREET TEL. 4-8411

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
237 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone 9-2197 daily.
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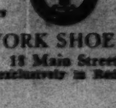
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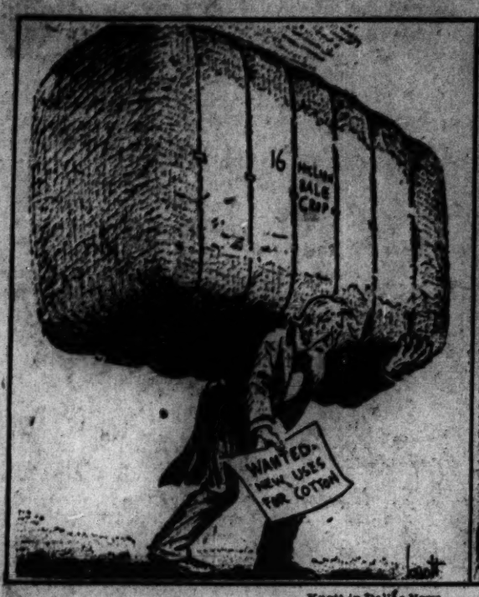
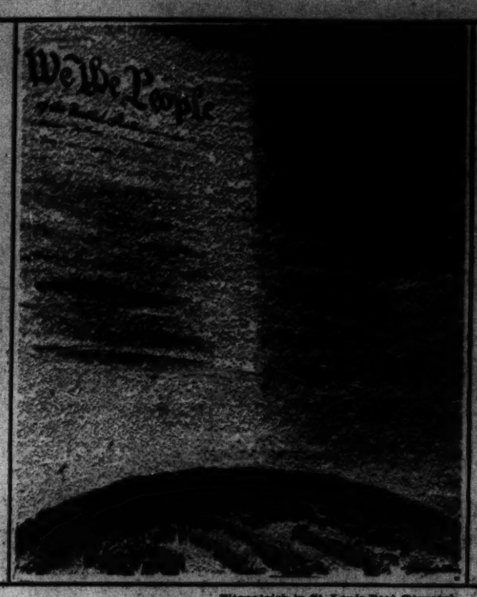
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Cartoons of the Week



Help!
—Knott in Dallas News



Worth Recalling These Days
—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Constitution Day!
—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

Help!
—Steigart in San Francisco Chronicle

There's "Fish" in Them There Waters!
—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

Worth Knowing

456 WOMEN ARE LICENSED AVIATORS IN THE UNITED STATES!

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEHRMAN, M. A.

Wycliffe's Bible

The first version of the whole Bible to appear in the English language is that associated with the name of the early reformer, John Wycliffe, who lived from about 1324 to 1384, and who with his followers, nicknamed "the Lollards," led the vanguard of the reformation in England.

There is no doubt that Wycliffe was personally responsible for the translation of the New Testament, though it is generally conceded that the greater part of the Old Testament came from the pen of his friend Nicholas de Hereford. Nicholas, however, was forced by some of his enemies in the English church to flee to the continent, and, as a consequence, Wycliffe finished the work which Nicholas had begun, and proceeded to publish the completed rendering.

Despite the fact that this translation was made from the Latin Vulgate, and not from the original Hebrew and Greek texts, it represents a landmark in the history of the English Bible.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted

Editing the Monitor

This game is called "Editing the Monitor." It is both interesting and educational.

Take a copy of The Christian Science Monitor and clip certain short news items from page one, but be sure to cut off all headings. Do the same with items from the various special pages and features.

Put all the clippings into a box and mix well. To play the game, each player takes turns drawing out a clipping until all clippings have been drawn out. As each person draws out a clipping, he or she reads it aloud and must tell what page it belongs to.

Score is kept; and the one who has the highest number of points at the end of the game is called the "Editor" and wins the game. The one with the lowest number of points is called the "Cub Reporter."
—J. J. G., Philadelphia.

Brevities

Cincinnati Enquirer: Swing music, according to a manager of a chain of dance orchestras, is on the way out. Yes sir, before long, orchestras will be practicing pieces before they play them in public.

Philadelphia Bulletin: State College scientist tells of glass far stronger than steel. When automobiles are made of that, you can tell if the motor or anything else is missing.

Chattanooga Times: It ought to be of some significance that, after 15 years of radio, the biggest hit of the air is a ventriloquist's dummy.

Punch (C): "Push will get a young man anywhere," declares Mr. Henry Ford. Has he ever tried this system on a door with "Pull" on it?

Philadelphia Bulletin: One feature of the new motor vehicle rules pertaining to speed may have been overlooked. It's not compulsory to drive fifty miles an hour all the way.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today is the first day of autumn. Thomas Hood once made the following comment on "Autumn."

"AUT MNOPQRS OVWVXY ZOCYWB VZUY WAQ BIB WAQ DUNDQUVB EOXQ UE BVXXQN TACFA CB ERQG."

Transposal

A Wellesley, Mass., reader shares this little poem in which ONE and TWO call for two different 6-letter words formed from the same letters, a transposition being made:

I glided down the river—
O, it was jolly fun!
Say, I could float forever,
Following its ONE.

I paddled up the river
In my birch canoe;
It seemed to take forever
Before I reached its TWO.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 9-letter words from the 9 letters given below. Use all 9 letters in each word.

AEEGNRSST

What Is the Income?

A man owns 112 shares of stock which pay him a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. The par value of the stock is $100.00. What is his annual income from this stock?

Radio Actresses

Can you correctly match the names of the 10 radio actresses given below? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Helen	Joy	
2	Jeanette	Nigh	
3	Arden	Hayes	✓
4	Rosaline	Crawford	
5	Anne	Nitz	
6	Barbara	Blaine	
7	Myrna	MacDonald	
8	Elsie	Seymour	
9	Irene	Greene	
10	Jean	Laddy	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Greeting Cards

A woman who had some artistic ability wanted to send her friends greeting cards that were representative of the attractive locality in which she lived; and the luxuriant palm trees furnished her inspiration.

Pieces of coconut palm fiber were scoured and cut in rectangular shapes. On some she lined a plain gold border, while on others she traced in gold the distinctive outline of her state. One or two palm trees with feathery green fronds were then sketched, and a message and her name lettered. Envelopes were fashioned, some of red and some of green heavy paper, each sealed with a poinsettia sticker of the kind sold by the package.

So attractive and distinctive was the result that soon she was busy filling orders for her friends. The business has enlarged with each succeeding year until now she is busy for several months preparing these novel greeting cards. Prices are based on the amount of decoration and lettering; and a good income has been realized.—L. H. W., Miami, Fla.

Before—

Monitor Camera Club from Cora Nyhof, Amsterdam

Night-Blooming Cereus in Bud—

Quotation for Today

TO live a life whose influence shall whiten the souls of all mankind, this should be the aim of every one of us.—IDA SCOTT TAYLOR.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Special Service

A customer approached Lapidus' pushcart and asked the price of herring.

"Today," smiled the merchant, "I'm hevink a spacial on herrinks. Six cents itch."

"Six cents!" protested the customer. "Vhy, donn de strit is a man who's sellink herrink for a nickel. And it's de same herrink."

"I know, I know," said Lapidus proudly. "Batt I'm wrappink mine in later editions!"—Mark Hellinger in New York Mirror.

Preliminary

"Miss Languid," said the boss, "I may say that you're a very pretty girl."

"Really!" said the typist, blushing.

"You dress well and your voice is well modulated. Your deportment is also beyond reproach."

"You really mustn't pay me so many compliments," she protested.

"Oh, that's all right!" said he. "I only wanted to put you in a cheerful frame of mind before taking up the matter of punctuation and spelling."—Atlantic City Press.

Sale Prices

"Business is so quiet that we had better have a special sale," said the shoe merchant.

"All right," said the store manager, "what shall it be?"

"Well," said the boss, "take that line of $5 shoes and mark them down from $10 to $8.50."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Neln

"Give me your telephone number, Gretchen, dear."

"2000."

"All right, then, don't!"

Cleared Up

A commercial traveler stepped off a train in a Pennsylvania town, where he asked a couple of Pennsylvania Dutchmen: "Can you tell me where the macaroni factory is?"

"I don'd know; do you, Zhake?"

"No, I don'd," replied Jake.

They both walked to the end of the platform—then one hurried back. "Say, Mister, do you mean de noodle mill?"

"Yes," said the traveler, "it is the same thing."

"Vell," said the native, "ve don'd know vere that is either."—Montreal Star.

Daily Anecdote

Faithful

When Savonarola returned to Florence in 1491, his vivid imagery and his predictions of pending troubles which should come from the greed of the clergy and their neglect of spiritual life, seemed to produce a profound effect on the people.

Lorenzo de Medici and his friends sought how they might deal with him. Finally Lorenzo said, "We will try to win the new Prior over by kindness rather than to wage war with him. We will send him costly gifts."

But Savonarola received the gifts with ever-increasing contempt, and straightway distributed them among the poor. Then from the pulpit he said the words which, in time, brought to pass his martyrdom: "A faithful dog does not cease barking in his master's defense because a bone is thrown him."

Valor

Press on! Though mists obscure
The steep and rugged way,
And dark'ning doubt besets—
Soon dawns the brighter day.

Keep on! Though hours be long,
And days deep-fraught with woe,
Let patience do her perfect work,
And vanquish every foe.

Hope on! Though all seems lost,
And threat'ning storms beat high,
Have faith and clearly know
That God is ever nigh.

Fight on! Though fear assails
And panic grips the heart,
The battle you will surely win
If you play well your part.
—Grenville Kleiser

—and After

Cora Nyhof, Amsterdam

—and in Spectacular Bloom

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Child Shall Lead Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

Ten-year-old Mario and his younger brother had besieged their aunt for a story, so she told them of Maeterlinck's "bluebird."

The smaller boy immediately asked, "What does it mean? Is there really and truly a bluebird that can make us happy?"

The aunt explained the meaning of the allegory, that to find happiness it is not necessary to travel far or do great things; and that the person we love best might be regarded as our bluebird.

Comprehending the significance, he answered quickly, "My mother is my bluebird."

The older boy looked about him thoughtfully, at the beauty of the garden where they were seated, at the wealth of color in the sunset sky, and said, "I have a bluebird, too, the greatest bluebird of all."

The aunt asked, "And which is it?"

"It is the best one of all, and it is yours, too."

Before she could ask him the name, he had become shy, and had scampered out of the garden. In a few moments he returned, with a paper rolled tightly in his hand. "This is for you, Auntie," he said, and again ran away.

Opening the paper, she read, in a childish scrawl, "God is my bluebird."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Impartiality Requisite

Question: Is the President privileged to make any suggestions or remarks, as a Presiding Officer, looking toward the growth, progress, or harmony of the organization, or in what manner can he assist the meeting in that direction? The Charter names the President as an Executive Officer, but the Bylaws give him no duty other than to preside at meetings.

Answer: If a motion, or business of any other sort, is being considered by a meeting, it is improper for the chairman to make any suggestions or remarks except those necessary to make sure that the meeting understands the pending question or the proposed action and its effects. Such remarks would include the answers to requests for parliamentary information.

It may be helpful to realize that the presiding officer represents and acts for the meeting. While in the chair, his own identity, in a sense, becomes subordinate to that of the group. His decisions are the decisions of the meeting, subject to reversal by the meeting. Any remarks or suggestions, therefore, to be in order, should be of a nature that represents the meeting, and not his own opinions or ideas.

When no business is actually pending or being considered, and time is being devoted to informal remarks of a general character, it may be permissible for a chairman to offer his contribution to the discussion; but it requires great wisdom to avoid seeming to express an individual attitude.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "How bravely autumn paints upon the sky the gorgeous fame of summer which is fled."

Transposal: Course, Source.

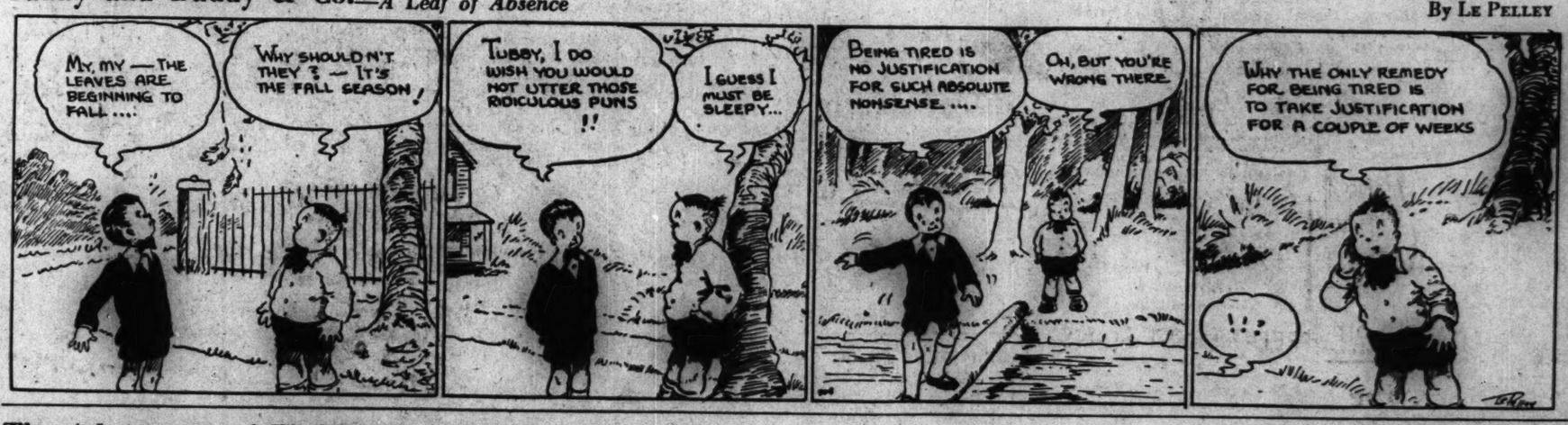
Letter Juggling: Greatness, Sergeants.

What Is the Income?: $750.00.

Radio Actresses: Helen Hayes; Jeanette MacDonald; Joan Blaine; Rosaline Greene; Anne Seymour; Barbara Laddy; Myrna Loy; Elsie Hitz; Irene Rich; Jean Crawford.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Leaf of Absence*

By LE PELLEY


MY, MY — THE LEAVES ARE BEGINNING TO FALL....
WHY SHOULDN'T THEY? — IT'S THE FALL SEASON!
TUBBY, I DO WISH YOU WOULD NOT UTTER THOSE RIDICULOUS PUNS!!
I GUESS I MUST BE SLEEPY...
BEING TIRED IS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR SUCH ABSOLUTE NONSENSE....
OH, BUT YOU'RE WRONG THERE.
WHY THE ONLY REMEDY FOR BEING TIRED IS TO TAKE JUSTIFICATION FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS
!!?

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's a Question*

By THE HAGERS

AS I STEPPED IN TO CALL ON TED, I HEARD A LOUD QUACK OVERHEAD.
'TWAS FOLLOWED BY A RIPPING SOUND; A PIECE OF CANVAS HIT THE GROUND.
FROM UNDERNEATH THE PILE CRAWLED TED. "I TOOK MY AWNING DOWN," HE SAID.
"IT LOOKS TO ME," I TRIED TO FROWN, "AS THOUGH THE AWNING TOOK YOU DOWN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Editorials

Reprisals or Reforms?

WHEN diplomats travel, the smallest social call may easily serve a political purpose. President Roosevelt and his aides are endeavoring to be very diplomatic about the Chief Executive's trip to the West Coast—to visit his daughter. After all, Mr. Farley, the President's generalissimo, said there would be "no reprisals" in the Supreme Court fight.

Though the President asserts that politics did not select the route it does seem at least a most happy circumstance that this should take him, either directly or by a sort of curlycue, through the states of Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, the constituencies of three leading anti-court-plan senators, Burke, O'Mahoney and Wheeler.

When Mr. Farley avowed his "no reprisals" policy he remarked nevertheless that, "These anti-court senators are going to have a lot of difficulty in explaining to the voters their opposition to the Administration." Mr. Roosevelt at least does not plan to spare them any embarrassment that his presence may lend. So far none of the three has shown signs of recanting.

The President, despite his Constitution Day speech, may have no intention of restarting the court fight on the same basis. Quite possibly he is less interested in punishment for the past than in support for the future. He doubtless knows the senators will not recant on court packing. But they have supported much of his program in the past and if the President's reception indicates continued wide popular approval of his general objectives the senators will be encouraged to continue their support. At least they will be discouraged from passing into chronic opposition.

If the President is convinced of the rightness of his purpose he is entitled to carry it to the country for decision. In general he has used his extensive travels to gain a useful knowledge of the needs and feelings of the nation. Such knowledge is a help both to people and President. But either for sounding out or for molding opinion, Mr. Roosevelt can serve his own and the country's welfare best by clarifying the issue.

Seeking or winning approval for general objectives will still leave room for the same kind of trouble that the court plan brought—trouble over methods. The issue is not Mr. Roosevelt. The issue is not social reform. The issue is how Mr. Roosevelt plans with the co-operation of Congress and the Supreme Court to achieve social reform within the Constitution. To have that made clearer would benefit Senators Burke, O'Mahoney and Wheeler, the people of the United States—and President Roosevelt.

Farm "Goals"

THE new farm conservation program announced by Secretary Henry Wallace apparently involves no very notable change, except perhaps in scope, from that already in effect under the Soil Conservation Act. The new plan, of course, depends upon that act for its efficacy and must stay within its terms.

Chiefly the new program simplifies the process of fixing the individual farm quota and introduces a new term, namely the farm "goal." Heretofore the AAA local boards established a "base" for each farm, according to average previous production, and the farmer calculated from that the acreage reduction required of him. Now that reduction will be calculated for him and the resultant figure given to him as his "goal" in the planting of soil-depleting cash crops on one hand and of soil-building crops on the other if he wishes to participate in the federal monetary benefits.

Now the question upon which many AAA officials must be hanging with rather bated breath must be, "How many of the farmers in the designated crops—cotton, tobacco, peanuts and rice—will choose in the face of now relatively normal prices to sign up with the program?" H. R. Tolley, AAA chief, admits that any large group of farmers might upset the conservation plan if they decided they could make more money by planting as they pleased.

Early this year Edwin G. Nourse and Joseph S. Davis, summarizing the crop control experience for the Brookings Institution, forecast that the appeal of such programs would decline sharply as they progressed from year to year and as farm prices came up out of the bottom of the well. The current sign-up campaign, therefore, may indicate whether crop control in the United States can become a permanent rather than emergency affair.

Mr. Wallace, of course, insists that the present program is not crop control; that it is too loose to accomplish more than a measure of soil conservation. The American Farm Bureau Federation favors introducing compulsory instead of merely voluntary production quotas. This might give more assurance that all farmers would share equally in the outcome of the act. But farmers have never taken kindly to compulsion.

THE United States Weather Bureau is said to be pleased with the results of "mechanical weathermen" attached to balloons which sail into the stratosphere and send back data for forecasts. Of course we don't believe the obvious chirp that a balloon should be able to guess as well as a weather man anyway.

Checkmating "Piracy"

NOBODY'S victory may be everybody's victory in the international chess game being played with battleships in the Mediterranean. The advantageous position assumed by Britain and France through establishment of legal patrols against "pirate" submarines in that sea appears about to be not yielded, perhaps, but at least shared. In that sharing Italy will be the chief beneficiary.

Premier Mussolini's refusal to co-operate with the Nyon conference is generally regarded as a diplomatic mistake. But a three-power meeting now seems certain to take place among Britain, France and Italy. This will do much to restore that portion of prestige that Il Duce sacrificed in the face of cleverly timed Russian charges of Italian responsibility for the submarine "piracy." It is not likely that under-water diplomacy will be able to torpedo the expected discussions as it did the best hopes of Nyon.

No surprise should be wasted on the fact that Italian newspapers point to a diplomatic victory for the Italian dictator. The three-power meeting appears to have been called chiefly on Italy's behalf. It will aim at reaching an agreement under which Italian ships will take part in the Mediterranean patrol, presumably on better terms than those offered to Italy under the Nyon arrangements. Moreover silence on the part of the British and French spokesmen as to steps taken by them to seek Italian co-operation, which steps later were admitted, indicate that those diplomats were aware that in one light they might appear to be retreating.

Who really won the diplomatic honors in this situation probably never will be quite clear. Details of any new agreement no doubt will be drafted with as much attention to saving face where saving face most matters as to providing technical limitations for operations in the international piracy patrol. It may be remembered, however, that from the first Britain and France hoped for Italian participation in that patrol, and indeed for the presence of Italian representatives at Nyon to discuss terms for that participation. It is not a diplomatic defeat for them that Italy has now been brought to see the advisability of joining the anti-piracy movement. Russia may be chagrined. But an easing of tension in Europe has its compensations even for the Soviets.

The aims of Nyon will have been achieved if Italy takes a rightful share of the international community's responsibility for maintenance of order on world trade routes. That conference was intended to rid the Mediterranean of a menace not only to peaceful shipping but to peace itself. Unless the projected three-power meeting produces an unpleasant surprise it will only make more secure a victory in which all peace-minded nations can share.

Vanishing Railroads

ANNOUNCEMENT of the intended reorganization of the Boston-to-Lynn narrow gauge railroad line does not come too unexpectedly. Other old and unique lines are being reconditioned and replaced or simply closed. This is the changing age for railroads, which are taking advantage of reduced passenger rates prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of new styles in streamlining and car design, and especially of the popularity of air conditioning. The "Narrow Gauge" is only sixty years old, but its tracks, narrower than standard, and its route, established it in many memories.

The Narrow Gauge had already seen one change, when it was transformed from steam to electric power. Many will remember the sight from the shore boulevard of the small engine and its string of cars puffing along and the larger Boston & Maine train running parallel to it about a mile away. Commuters from the North Shore used the little train regularly and a seasonal swarm of summer colonists relied upon it.

Even famous street trains are now being eliminated. Recently the old New York Eleventh Avenue freight track came to an end as the New York Cultural Club was drawn over it for the first—it had always borne freight—and last time. Like Boston's Atlantic Avenue, the trains for years have crept down Eleventh Avenue, preceded by the memorable "cowboy" waving a red flag. In the same way the pullman passenger who used to awake sleepily to find himself in the center of a Syracuse, New York, street, no longer meets with that weird experience. The tracks have been elevated there.

Most famous of the narrow gauges is William Gillette's tiny train on his estate at Hadlyme, Connecticut, which his will insisted should not be left to any "blithering saphead." Perhaps that three-mile-long whim of a splendid man and the few quaint engines that maneuver over cogs up the sides of mountains will be the last of the narrow gauge lines. Other old and little used standard lines may still be maintained for excursions for skiers, camera hawks, foldboaters and bicyclers.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES ROTH, known as a stern disciplinarian of the Toledo, Ohio, police force, is also director of the Civic Symphony Orchestra. Maybe he got that way leading the orchestra.

Through Savage Eyes

Book News of the Day

IT is safe to say that there never has been a book quite like THE SAVAGE HITS BACK. But it is not safe to say whether it should rank as political commentary, as sociological prognostication or an anthropological research.

But for all that it is most amusing. For in this volume (New Haven: Yale University Press. $3) Dr. Julius E. Lips explores a new world of caricature.

This is his theory: that too long the white man has busied himself with depicting the black man and the savage. How does the savage look at the white? How do the native artists—in Dr. Lips's view, keen observers with an imaginative and spontaneous skill—look upon the colonizer, the missionary, the merchant and the settler?

The 200 illustrations of plastics from native hands certainly pay the white man no compliment. Many, with visible perception and interpretation, depict the whites as they might prefer not to see themselves. Some of the examples remain more grotesque than beautiful. But in nearly all of them, there is a touch of cartoon which proves that anthropology is not to be divorced from humor.

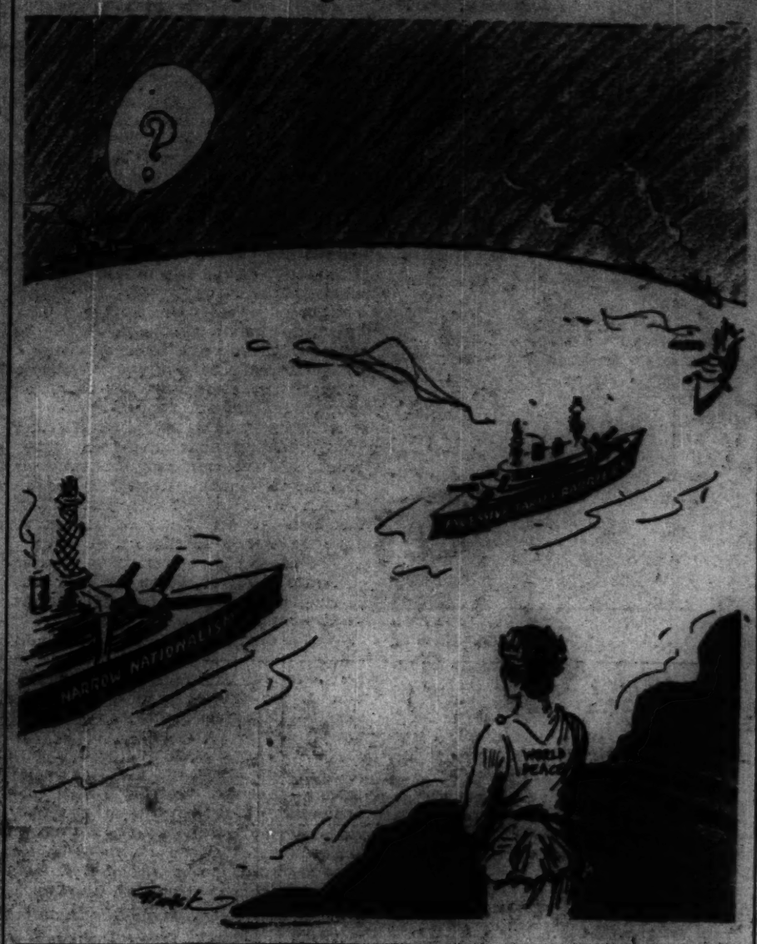
Through his study of the colored races Dr. Lips has become convinced, along with Spengler and Stoddard, that the white race is retreating before the encircling chain of the colored world. It is an unpleasant picture. But as one scans his pages, one finds that Dr. Lips—so careful when on purely technical ground—occasionally generalizes from incomplete material.

He says, for example, that the transport of black slaves to America ran into "unreckoned millions." In speaking of recent legislation in the United States, he gives prompt credence to the improved position of the Indians, as if nothing more needed to be done than pass a law. And he speaks of Japanese exclusion legislation without recognition of the essential limits of its operation.

On the political side there is no uncertainty, for Dr. Lips writes his preface from personal experience. He was ousted from his life-tenure of the directorship of the Rautenstrauch-Joest museum and the chair of anthropology at the University of Cologne. Apparently his standing as an Aryan scholar was insufficient to offset his inquiry into the black races, which was held by the National Socialists to be incompatible with the racial theories to be taught in the Third Reich.

Dr. Lips's experience with the present German government is recounted in poignant detail, through his continuous refusal to give up his notes and photographs until he finally transported both his materials and himself to Paris. Such were the circumstances which brought him to Columbia University as visiting professor of anthropology and prompted publication of his work in English. Ex.

Speaking of Blockades—



A Cloud Goes Over

I AM lying face upward on the bottom of a well. It was not dug down into the earth but built up from it, one side steeply, by men who intended the rich red, tile-smooth bricks to stay on top of one another and the slate mansard roof on top of all, as they have for home's sake an ample three quarters of a century. The other three sides were raised by that more mysterious, perhaps as careful, but gracefully less exact artistry with which trees aspire. This is—for all that one wall of its shaft is only patterned with them when the sun shines through its airy waters—a well of leaves.

A moment ago there passed the merest of clouds that might sail across the open sea of a summer afternoon, those greater waters of air and light suspended far above the leafy mouth of my well. The merest of clouds—yet you might not know the day had advanced toward twilight had you not been lying there wide-eyed when this scrap of atmosphere, blew by, touched with pink. You might think, from the serene similarity of currents down here, that nothing had stirred in any waters, since the last silver-white ship went over. But the days of men gather in no such pastel pools as that mirage would hint. Swirling and churning, and, at best gliding, they go, though the thunders of their surge and the plashy laughter of the slimmer streams brush across the opening of this well rather like the breath of one who puts soft music into a flute.

* * *

Seeing the cloud pass over, I saw a roadway winding, and the baroque contours that ocean and continent dispute with the endless patience of experienced designers, the one embossing the curving line in sand or rock, the other as insistently rubbing it out again. I saw cities with wells of nothing but steel and stone from which few eyes would look up in time, or with time, to watch a cloud go by.

Not a squirrel, where seven sometimes meet—though each seemingly with chagrined surprise to find so many others present—not one furry traveler from the many-forked highways of the elms, had brought a thought from the other side of the well's phylloid walls. Sparrows had been, but with chatter only for themselves and not much of that while the crumbs lasted. One jay had looked at me, but not as though he were comparing me with anyone else in any other well. Not even the dog, whose alertness is usually for something enticingly unknown and outside these cool confines, had offered the comment of a bark.

* * *

And then the cloud. And because of it, hills. Green heights to which clouds always call one. Panoramas of hills, and phalanxes of clouds, and patterns of shadow on the slopes, patterns of light and shade overlapping the patterns of plowed field and cropped pasture, of woodland and clearing, like the artful weaving which in fine damask lays flowers as it were transparently over stripes, threading the complication of beauty through with innumerable shifting colors.

These are astounding effects for a shred of cloud to produce. Noticed, its passing over has been like the falling of a pebble on the water in whose depths I lie, which would trail bubbles of fresher air in its descent and start rings dilating upon the surface, catching and telegraphing rays of unexpected light into the stilly shadowiness. I am reminded of the statement that one can see stars in the sky in daytime from the bottom of a well. Those with a less restricted horizontal perspective can see nothing so far away. Stars are not visible from here, but, technically, I suppose this is not a well—only figuratively. Yet it has been possible to see higher and farther from here than from usually preferred vantage places. It must have been the cloud's passing over. CARLYLE W. MORGAN

North . . South . . East .. West

The Nervous Trigger Finger

By Frank L. Perrin

WITH too great frequency, but of course irregularly, newspapers record the commission of avenging crimes, usually the sequel to the failure of courts to convict quickly, and sometimes as a result of some supposed miscarriage of justice. During a period of somewhat less than four years, at a time when I was familiar with conditions in a rather limited area in one of the states of the South, fourteen persons known by me personally or by occasional association, were made the victims of summary justice, so called, or fell while attempting to impose self-determined penalties upon others.

Much has been said regarding the delays of justice, and the frequent failures to convict in cases where the presumption of guilt persisted in the opinion of the public. But much that has been charged in this connection is not true. Indeed its constant repetition has, unmistakably, incited violence on the part of those individually or collectively convinced that they are aggrieved or purposely imposed upon by courts, jurors, or public prosecutors. We are all too much inclined to believe the worst that is charged against the courts and our established system of justice democratically administered. Failures, when there are failures, are due to individual or collective indifference, and not to any fundamental weakness in the system itself.

* * *

I am convinced that if a digest of all criminal cases tried in the United States during the last century could be compiled and analyzed, it would be made to appear that there are indeed few instances in which there have been failures to convict when guilt has been actually established beyond a reasonable doubt. By the same analytical process it might be discovered that not infrequently those actually innocent have been convicted and punished, some summarily, for offenses committed by others.

The assumption by society generally, and of that portion of society particularly which has been invested with power and authority to enact and administer the laws of the land, to convict and penalize those who offend against society's edicts, is a solemn responsibility. At best, the machinery set up is a human device The most that can be said of it is that it represents, at this stage of our progress, a device as nearly infallible as any human device can be made. Until we are convinced that our concept of the right to govern and the necessity of being governed is all wrong, the miscarriage or even the imposition of justice by individual connivance or force is as wrong, as reprehensible, and actually as criminal as the acts thus condoned or avenged.

* * *

We in the United States, like our friends and neighbors in the democracies elsewhere in the world, have progressed far since the days when extreme punishments for petty offenses were demanded and legally imposed. We have learned much since the days of the Vigilantes of the West and the period of Klan supremacy in the reconstruction era in the South. We have become convinced that justice does not habitually fail to hold a fairly even balance, and that the law's delays are not premeditated or intentional. And yet, with undiminished frequency, a gun in the hand of some overzealous avenger usurps the functions of the court, sometimes to the applause of careless or ignorant sympathizers.

These manifestations of social outlawry cannot be condoned, no matter where they appear. The gun in the hand of an unlicensed carrier should be declared contraband. Its irresponsible owner should be made to answer. The constitutional right of an accused person to a trial at the hands of his peers should not be denied, summarily, by avenging friend or relative of the alleged victim of the accused. No moral, and certainly no legal right exists which even pretends to justify such resort to a procedure outlawed since the establishment of our criminal code.

Newspapers do not, generally speaking, applaud, or even condone, this usurpation of power and authority and the responsibility of convicting and punishing without trial. But by indirection there is too often indicated an appreciation of the distorted zeal, the imagined valor, and the vaunted self-sacrifice of those who shoot down the objects of their inflamed hatred. It is the dependence upon manufactured public sympathy which induces, as has recently been recorded, three brothers to surrender their smoking weapons and themselves to the custody of prosecutor and court.

These brothers, it may be, rest more or less confidently in the assurance that the very court whose integrity they have impugned, and some twelve men and women to be selected as jurors, will weep with them, because Justice is often blindfolded.

The Wide Horizon

Art and State in Germany

By J. Rodgin Williams

BERLIN

RECENT opening of the House of German Art in Munich marks the official inauguration of a new era for art and the artist in the Third Reich. For this is to be "a temple of true and eternal German art, or better still, a house for the art of the German nation and not for any international art of the year 1937, 40. . . ."

No longer will it be possible for any German artist to plead that he does not know what National Socialism means by art. For there in the "Art Capital of the Reich" will he find the models from which to work and in Herr Hitler's speech at the inauguration of the new House, were clear indications as to what is expected of the artist.

In art, as in politics or physical science, a new era, it is claimed, was ushered in in 1933. The former "liberalistic-Marxist-Jewish-democratic" creations of early years had to be cleared out forever and the new eternal German art called into being. That the four years since the establishment of this régime had not been sufficient for the great cultural changes demanded was clear from Herr Hitler's condemnation of certain pictures submitted for the House of German Art. These pictures, he declared, clearly indicated that such persons were merely abusers of art.

Herr Hitler did not hesitate to declare that he had the right to speak finally on this question of the interpretation of art. He had always determined, he stated, if ever he came to power not, to discuss matters with anyone but to make decisions. "For the understanding of such great tasks is not given to everybody, and to speak with narrow-minded mentalities about problems which they simply do not understand, because they are far beyond their mental horizon, is useless."

* * *

In addition, he said, surely the National Socialist régime had the right to speak about art since it had supplied the wherewithal for both its preservation and its continuation. "Not the bolshevik painters or their literary satellites have created the foundation for the existence of a new art, or secured the preservation of art in Germany, but we called to life this state and since then have put at the disposal of German art large means necessary for its existence and its work, but particularly have we ourselves assigned to art great new tasks."

To the question which naturally follows from this statement, what is German art, Herr Hitler replied, "Among all the definitions which have been given—the worthiest is that which seeks not to explain, but to establish a law. The best law I can imagine for the life task of my people in this world has already been proclaimed by a great poet *Deutsch sein, heisst klar sein* (to be German means to be clear), i. e., to be German is to be logical and above all to be *wahr* (true, genuine)."

German art will naturally be expected to make its contribution to German unity, which it can do by being *klar und wahr* (clear and genuine). The German artist will now be expected to see things as Herr Hitler sees them, since his eyes are those of the ordinary man to whom it is the artist's duty to cater. "For the artist creates not only for the artist but just as all others, he creates for the people! And we shall see to it that it is just the people who shall judge upon its art. For one should not say that the people has no understanding for a truly valuable enrichment of its cultural life."

* * *

In this new House of German Art, Herr Hitler's word will be final. "Art is a sublime mission demanding fanaticism," his words, are written over the portals, and it is certain that they will be applied to the best of his ability. Since also this is to be the home of the eternal art of the German people it was to be expected that as the official catalogue reads, "Nothing problematic and unripe has any chance of being accepted—either now or ever." All artists of German descent, whether resident in the Reich or abroad, were invited to send works for exhibition. About 15,000 were sent in, it is reported, of which 900 are on exhibition. These include not only paintings but also sculptures.

In an appeal (in English) to foreign artists to attend the opening of the House of German Art, one read: "The vision of the individual artist is far removed from the warped conceptions of politics and commerce; his realm is the universe and his goddess beauty and his creations consummate truths which reveal themselves in whole or in part to individuals of different mentality in every clime. . . . The time for arty cliques is past: and just as the whole nation guides the political state, so each individual member of the nation shall decide on the merit of paintings. Art is becoming popular. The man in the street is deemed as capable of appreciating genius and talent as the most learned professor, and our criterion will be changed from intellect to instinct."

Mirror of World Opinion

Reed or Rod?

WHAT China is relying on is simply her common consciousness of her resolution to build up a country able to defend itself: her profound conviction that a people possessed of this common consciousness cannot perish, cannot be destroyed, no matter what the circumstances. That is what China is relying on.—*Ta-kung Pao* [Chinese newspaper], *Tientsin*.